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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS" Agriculture.

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V

NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1919

No. 46

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Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, . . . . . New York  
Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay . . . . . Cable Address, "Era, New York."

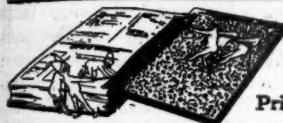
### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year  
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year.  
Single Copies, 10 cents

### ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, N. W. Haynes. Address of officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



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### Facts for Mr. Moore

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania is a very excitable gentleman who suffers from an acute complication of demagogery and chemophobia. The symptoms of his disorders are a fearful dread lest the Chemical Foundation wax strong, trust-like, and corrupt, and a wild desire to save the American peopul, especially American Labor, with a capital "L," from the bloated, poisoned danger he imagines. Intermittently he is shaken with chills of distrust for the sincerity and honesty of the office of the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property. There is but one cure for Mr. Moore. He must—however much he may dislike the treatment—take a series of baths in cold facts. If he balks this old fashioned remedy, neither science nor sophistry can save him.

If the control of the German dye and chemical patents in the hands of the Chemical Foundation threatened the formation here of a gigantic trust, the smaller manufacturers and the importers would be the first to protest. The safeguards against monopolistic tendencies that are a part of the very plan and organization of the Chemical Foundation were quickly recognized by the industry, and far from being a promoter of trusts this organization is a protector of the individual companies. There are good reasons for believing that the American chemical industry during the next few years will see the growth of big companies: but these will be developed not, as Mr. Moore fears, because of the Chemical Foundation, but in spite of it.

Two plain facts nullify the fears of the Pennsylvania Representative for the future of the men and women laboring in the chemical plants. As a class chemical workers are highly paid. The labor-cost of chemical products is comparatively small in contrast with other manufactured goods. Accordingly, the chemical industry can better afford to pay labor well than many others.

Mr. Moore would not be so alarmed about the high cost of dyes, if he would face the fact that in a yard of cloth, a pair of shoes, a quire of paper, or a pound of ink the amount of dye used is very small indeed, and the cost, as a part of the total production cost, is almost negligible. The fact that the dye industry is recognized as necessary to the production of war munitions ought to set straight his perverted brand of demagogism. A strong American chemical industry will be of tremendous economic value, for chemicals are basic industrial materials which every industry uses. True patriotism supports an American chemical industry, despite the fervid accusations and wild flag-waving of Mr. Moore.

### Free Ports and Foreign Trade

Free zones were declared a necessity as well as a facility in the building of foreign trade, by delegates from leading commercial organizations who met in New York, recently, and formed the National Free Zone Association. The purpose of the new organization is to work for Federal legislation which will permit the establishment of free ports in the United States. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Savannah, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Tacoma and Seattle favor the proposition and were represented by members of the Chambers of Commerce in these cities. New York was represented by the Merchants Association which has gone on record as solidly behind the movement and took up the question originally with the chief coast and lake cities.

Bills are now before Congress to provide for a free zone system. Representative Sanders of Louisiana formerly favored ownership by private corporations, but is understood to have changed his views and may amend his bill in Committee and cut out this phase of it. Senator Sheppard of Texas introduced a bill embodying the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, which favored dealing solely with the States or a public corporation organized under the State. Such a course it is believed will do away with the endless regulations that would be required to safeguard operations. Senator Jones of Washington has a bill which provides that Congress shall decide on applications from each port desiring a free zone. This idea is opposed because it is not thought that Congress as a body has the expert knowledge or equipment for handling the work. Association members seem to prefer that the Secretary of Commerce shall have the power of decision.

Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products and proprietary preparations, who import crude drugs and raw materials, realize the full significance of the proposed free zone system, the facilities afforded in connection with their export trade, the saving in time, and the relief which will come when the red tape of the Custom House and the Treasury no longer ties the manufacturer hand and foot pending settlement of import charges and rebate allowances on exports. He can bring his raw materials to a free port, manufacture his specialty, and export the finished product as if no customs laws were in existence. The movement is to be commended and the Merchants Association congratulated on the progress so far made in arousing the business and industrial interests of the country to the necessity of increasing in every possible way the foreign trade of the United States, now that domestic production exceeds home requirements.

---

A manufacturer of proprietary preparations, having a permit for the withdrawal of non-beverage alcohol for the manufacture of four different preparations, later became the manufacturer of another preparation in which alcohol is used, but neglected to amend his application for withdrawal

so as to include the fifth item. He finds himself in difficulty, says "Standard Remedies," and it is impossible to say just what disposition of the case will be made.

Perhaps other manufacturers think that if an application for the withdrawal of non-beverage alcohol has been granted, such non-beverage alcohol may be used for any legitimate manufacturing purpose. This is prohibited. The alcohol so withdrawn must be used for the specific purpose named in the application and no other. If a manufacturer decides to make another product he must amend his application and await the receipt of an amended permit.

### Abuse Is Not Argument

It seems an unwarranted insult to manufacturers of chemicals and dyestuffs for the "New York Times" to condemn their efforts to obtain protection against German competition, in view of the necessity of the industry as a means of defense and the herculean work of supplying materials for ammunition for the army and navy during the war. A particularly ungracious sentence used in referring to an appeal that those interested should go to Washington and state their case reads "This is a superfluous request. Where the carcass is the vultures will gather."

Stating that the Government has provided a Tariff Commission with the specific purpose of investigating inequalities and of gathering facts on which recommendations for changes in the rates of duty should be made, the "Times" continues: "The Tariff Commission has the power to administer oaths and to call for the production of accounts and other documents. Perjury before such a body may be made extremely troublesome for those indulging in it, and it would be hopeless for anyone to go before the Commission for the purpose of expressing biased opinions not founded on facts."

It may be possible that the writer is unfamiliar with the facts in the struggle to establish the dye industry in the United States. He may have forgotten that the members of the Tariff Commission were appointed by a Democratic President and that many of them are avowed free traders. In spite of these facts the Commission found it advisable to recommend to Congress better protection for the dye industry, and showed in their report that they appreciated the value of the service rendered in saving the army in France from annihilation, the inevitable result had the dyestuff manufacturers failed to supply the necessary acids and other chemicals for making munitions. Even the school boys know now that the dye industry in the United States was killed by German competition long before the war started, and this competition was made possible by lack of protection.

It is possible that the opinion of "The Times" reflects the sentiment of the textile interests who advertise colored dress goods so extensively in the "Business Section," but why use abusive language reflecting on the integrity of high-class men in the dye industry?

# Opportunities for Trade in Europe

## *The Chemical Situation Across the Water and the Proposed Licensing Bill to Regulate Imports Here*

By HENRY WIGGLESWORTH, of the General Chemical Company

In regard to the opportunities for American trade in Europe in drugs, chemicals and dyes, it is safe to say that the various governments will resist granting licenses for any product, be it raw material or finished article, if there is even a prospect of its being purchased from the United States, to whom Europe is now so financially indebted.

The chemical buyers would naturally prefer to deal with America rather than with Germany, the leader in the world's chemical industry, but the difference now in exchange alone constitutes a 40 per cent handicap. I believe, therefore, that the prospects of doing chemical business in Europe are more unfavorable than for years past, and that the factors operating against us can only be overcome by increased efficiency on our part.

### Labor Conditions Abroad

The war has caused Europe to suffer more than the United States in the labor market, and as they have less experience in the employment of labor saving devices and other industrial economies, they will find it more difficult to keep down the labor cost in the finished article. This, of course, will operate to our advantage and help to equalize the handicap we labor under while exchange is against us.

A natural corollary to this situation of course exists in Europe's determination to do a maximum business with the United States to restore their financial equilibrium, and corrective measures, such as the licensing system for dyes, become obligatory if we are to sustain, against competition that might well be deadly, industries which have during the war sought to establish themselves.

### The Licensing Commission

The Longworth bill, now before the Ways and Means Committee, proposes to accomplish this by the creation of a Dye Licensing Commission, to be composed, in the language of the Act:

"Of eleven commissioners who shall be appointed by the President. Five of said commissioners, hereinafter designated as the manufacturers' commissioners, shall be persons thoroughly familiar with and expert in the manufacture of coal-tar products, of whom three shall be persons actively engaged in the manufacture of coal-tar dyestuffs. Five of the said commissioners, hereinafter designated as the consumers' commissioners, shall be persons thoroughly familiar with and expert in one or more domestic industries which habitually consume coal-tar products, of whom one shall be a person actively engaged in the business of manufacturing cotton goods, one shall be a person actively engaged in the business of manufacturing woolen goods, and one a person actively engaged in the manufacture of silk goods. The remaining commissioner shall be a person not actively connected with any industry which either manufactures or consumes coal-tar products and shall be the chairman of the commission."

"The said Dye Licensing Commission shall issue licenses to import any materials, products and articles covered by section 503 (a) of this Act which may reasonably be required to supply any then current consumptive demand substantially greater in extent than or different in character from the products of the then current domestic production. Licenses shall be granted to import in the quantity actually required for use in manufacture within the United States such materials, products and articles and such only, as may, in the judgment of the commission, be unobtainable from domestic sources on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery. It shall be the duty of the commission to limit the licenses granted by it in such manner and by the imposition of such conditions as, in their judgment, may without injuring the domestic consuming industries, best serve to aid in the building up of a complete and self-sustaining domestic manufacture of coal-tar products, dyestuffs and allied products."

### Why Restrictions Are Necessary

As a similar licensing system is in force in England and likely to be adopted in France and Italy, it is obvious that we would be opening the door to dumping not only by Germany, but also by England, France and Italy, unless some such measure be adopted. It calls, therefore, for general consideration and enthusiastic support if it establishes conditions for fair play to all concerned.

Sooner or later the factors of exchange must be restored to their normal relationship and naturally each European nation aims to restore it with the least possible delay. There is a point at which dumping goods into the United States will pay at any price, for the restoration of exchange justifies some direct loss especially when counterbalanced by higher prices to nations other than the United States. No one can foretell precisely the fluctuations that will occur during this process.

### Value of the Webb Law

The Webb law offers an unusual opportunity to establish export associations to keep intimately in touch with the rapidly changing European conditions, for it may well be that even the largest corporations cannot cope with such world-wide disturbances. By joint action each industry or trade can inaugurate a united policy for its own protection, and if these policies fail it will be easier to appeal to the Government in a body for better support.

The Europeans are worse off than are we, for they are hampered with debt, and their labor population is less conciliatory and more persistent in unreasonable demands than our own artisans. No one can predict future developments precisely, but the Europeans are less likely to work together and therefore are more dependent upon their governments for promotion and support.

## FOREIGN MARKETS FOR CHEMICALS

**Reports of Commercial Agents on Conditions in South Africa, China, Japan, and Italy—Large Field in the Far East—Italy in Need of Many Products**

## (Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 22.—A compilation of the reports received from its trade agents, commercial attaches and other connections, regarding foreign markets for drug and chemicals, has just been completed by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce. The reports cover British South Africa, China, Italy and Japan, a resumé of their contents being below:

**British South Africa**—The mining industry affords the largest market in South Africa for heavy chemicals. Before the war these goods were obtained, in a large measure, from Germany. Lubricating oils are also consumed in large quantities by the mines. Most buyers pay cash against documents in New York, and have, in the past, largely met payments by means of sight drafts.

**China**—American manufacturers of drugs and chemicals can most successfully reach this market, which is a huge one, by personal solicitation. Most of the drug and chemical imports at present come from Japan. In 1917 over \$1,800,000 worth of chemicals, exclusive of medicines, were imported into China; imports of medicines valued at \$5,800,000 were made in the same year, but this includes the value of cocaine and morphine.

**Italy**—Chemical products came chiefly from Germany before the war. Since, up to the time of the armistice, the docks were closed to commercial shipping, stocks on hand have been very much depleted, and there will be a heavy demand for chemicals for some time to come. An idea of the normal consumption of chemicals may be obtained by a study of the values of the principal imports of this classification in the year 1914: Tannic acid, impure, \$55,757; caustic soda, impure \$56,111; carbonate of soda, \$115,181; potassium sulphate, \$30,243; copper sulphate, \$248,019; chemical fertilizer, \$27,445.

**Japan**—Before the war the Japanese market for industrial chemicals was supplied by articles of British and German manufacture, but during the past three or four years the United States has been supplying more and more of the chemicals imported. As an instance, in 1913 over 99 per cent of the caustic soda and soda ash imported came from Great Britain, while only 1 per cent came from the United States; but in 1918 the United States supplied 71 per cent, Great Britain 21 per cent, and other countries 8 per cent. The principal industrial chemicals imported into Japan in 1918, with quantities and values, are as follows:

Article	Pounds	Value
Salicylic acid .....	520,413	\$619,172
Carbolic acid .....	2,974,425	1,553,048
Caustic soda, crude .....	15,481,384	1,628,268
Soda ash .....	125,150,898	5,702,510
Bicarbonate of soda .....	7,390,363	345,132
Nitrate of soda, crude .....	108,678,979	5,647,305
Cyanide of soda .....	1,589,256	549,199
Cyanide of potash .....	612,662	206,294
Nitrate of potash .....	1,177,346	152,083
Bichromate of potash .....	223,384	111,486
Sulphate of ammonia, crude .....	2,419,200	153,483
Boric acid .....	1,027,778	170,735
Borate of soda .....	2,367,684	224,340
Chlorate of potash .....	67,737	32,113
Calcium acetate .....	1,379,404	107,185

## WAR PRICES OF ACIDS

"Prices of Mineral Acids" is the title of bulletin issued by the War Industries Board, compiled by H. L. Lewenberg, and forming part of a series of bulletins on the history of prices during the war. The work is supervised by Wesley C. Mitchell and F. E. Breithut, chairman of the Chemicals Section. The bulletin says:

The production of sulphuric acid in the United States increased gradually from 1913 to 1918, as is shown in the following table:

[Calculated as 100 per cent acid]	
	Short tons
1913 .....	2,250,000
1914 .....	2,365,000
1915 .....	2,610,000
1916 .....	3,930,000
1917 .....	4,460,000
1918 .....	4,705,000

Germany produced 1,495,000 tons of sulphuric acid in 1912, and Italy 571,000 tons in 1914. Great Britain produced 1,348,000 tons of monohydrate (100 per cent sulphuric acid) in 1917.

The consumption of sulphuric acid in industry in the United States, as estimated in the summer of 1918, was as follows: (1) Explosives (directly or indirectly), including phenol and nitric acid, 35 per cent; (2) fertilizers, 27.8 per cent; (3) oil refineries, 11.2 per cent; (4) chemicals and drugs, including hydrochloric acid, nitric acid for purposes other than explosives, and ammonium sulphate, 9.6 per cent; (5) steel pickling and galvanizing, 9.1 per cent; (6) miscellaneous, 7.3 per cent. The estimated quantity of this acid used in 1918 in the manufacture of military explosives was 1,646,000 tons (calculated as 100 per cent acid).

On January 1, 1918, it was estimated that 28.8 per cent of the country's production of sulphuric acid was being made by the contact process and 71.2 per cent by the chamber process. Similarly, of the estimated production of 66° Baumé acid on the same date 41.6 per cent was made by heat concentration from the weaker chamber acid and 58.4 per cent directly by the contact process. The country was producing sulphuric acid in the fall of 1918 to only 89 per cent of its rated production capacity. Difficulties in the fuel and labor supply, as well as in domestic transportation of raw commodities, hindered production.

The Price Fixing Committee set the following prices in June, 1918:

	Ton
60° Baumé sulphuric acid .....	\$18
66° Baumé sulphuric acid .....	28
20 per cent oleum .....	32
and these were reduced in September, 1918, to be effective until December 31, 1918, to—	
60° Baumé sulphuric acid .....	\$16
66° Baumé sulphuric acid .....	25
20 per cent oleum .....	28

Prices on nitric acid were set at the same time as on sulphuric acid, at 8.5 cents per pound (42° Baumé acid) with various differentials covering quantity and containers.

The Nitrate Committee of the United States, through the War Industries Board, set prices monthly for the United States beginning with January, 1918, covering both refined and ordinary nitrate of soda. Prices of the ordinary grade (95 per cent) were increased gradually from \$4.05 per 100 pounds in May, 1918, to \$4.425 in December, 1918. These prices were tentative only, and upon actual determinations of costs later adjustments were to be made.

**EXPECTS GERMAN COMPETITION***(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Chicago, July 21.—James Morrisson, of Fuller-Morrisson & Co., wholesale druggists, believes that the chemical industry will have a hard battle to withstand German competition when international trade returns to a pre-war basis.

"I believe that there will be a strong prejudice against all drugs and chemicals of German manufacture for many years to come," said Mr. Morrisson, "but, at the same time, my business experience tells me, regardless of my sentiments in the matter, that if the German firms offer merchandise of equal quality, at a lower price than the American manufacturers, the German firms will get business. The great danger, in a commercial sense, in buying higher priced American drugs and chemicals, is that the other fellow will buy the German goods, and undersell. My understanding is that all the countries involved in the peace conference will have to ratify the peace treaty, after which international trade will be resumed."

Mr. Morrisson was asked if he believed the Germans would once more resort to their old game of sticking a trade name, patented, on some ordinary drug, and then drumming up a great reputation through advertising and other means. "Yes, I suppose they will be up to that old trick again," he said, "but after all, it was a rather smart trick, as they worked it. I have always wondered why the Yankees did not think of it first, before the Germans got so many patents. I do not believe, however, that the Germans will ever be able to manufacture as cheaply as they did in the days before the war. Higher wage scales will prevail throughout Europe, but it is largely a question of how much higher our own wage scale in this industry will be, compared with pre-war days."

**LICENSE SYSTEM FOR POTASH**

The potash situation is to come before the Ways and Means Committee again, soon, on the question of adopting the license system to control importations from Germany and France in order to afford some protection to the domestic industry against unrestrained competition. C. E. Jones, secretary and treasurer of the Batesburg Cotton Oil Co., which manufactures fertilizers, says it would appear from statements of American producers that they are able to compete with potash from foreign sources, and believes that the companies which will be aided by the proposed potash bill now before the Ways and Means Committee will still want protection at the end of five years.

In reply to Mr. Jones, the executive secretary of the United States Potash Producers' Association, Frederick W. Brown, says the statement that American producers can compete with foreign supplies originated with H. A. Huston, who is the American head of the German Potash Syndicate's branch in this country. Mr. Brown says he understands that H. J. Baker & Bro., New York, who have been appointed sole selling agents in the United States for Alsation potash, will probably be named as selling agents for German potash, negotiations being under way to have German potash pass through French hands.

Small fertilizer manufacturers, who do not buy potash direct from large producers, favor one selling agency because they believe the selling costs will be lower than if each foreign potash company was represented by a different firm, and prices will consequently be lower. They oppose the bill because unless prices of potash are low they cannot compete with the "Big Five" meat packers who are in the fertilizer business.

**IMPORTERS OPPOSE LICENSE SYSTEM**

**Representative Moore Continues Fight Against Chemical Foundation at Hearings Before Ways and Means Committee—Textile Interests Prefer High Tariff**

*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, July 22.—The license system for the control of dye and chemical imports, proposed by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., through Francis P. Garvan and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., was attacked at the hearings held during the past week by the Ways and Means Committee, under the active direction of J. Hampton Moore, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who recently made guarded insinuations that the Chemical Foundation, Inc., was a trust. Mr. Choate pointed out, at the time, that Mr. Moore's speech was a mass of mis-statements and errors, but the Congressman persists in his attacks.

The opposition came mainly from the members of the United States Dyestuffs and Chemical Association, of New York, in the testimony of Walter F. Sykes, president of the association, and P. R. MacKinney, of the New York Color and Chemical Co., who is an active member of the association. The leading men identified with the association are importers of dyestuffs and colors and handled Swiss dyes principally during the war. E. C. Klipstein, of A. Klipstein & Co., who represent leading Swiss manufacturers in this country, is also a member of the United States Dyestuffs and Chemical Association.

P. R. MacKinney told the Ways and Means Committee that his firm had imported Swiss dyes, and he relied upon the statements of the Swiss manufacturers that they were produced in Switzerland. Mr. MacKinney thought the importers should be represented on the proposed licensing commission. He said in part:

"My reason for being here is that we have been told we were bringing in German dyes. We don't think we have. We also wished to ask that the importers be given representation on the commission." Mr. MacKinney said his firm manufactured about \$500,000 worth of dyes annually besides importing an equal amount.

Representative Kitchin, ranking Democrat member of the committee, asked Mr. MacKinney to give him the cost of any dye, which he imported, which was also produced in this country. The witness mentioned one which he said cost \$1.40 a pound. The same dye, he said, was produced in this country and sold for between \$1.40 and \$1.50.

Walter F. Sykes, of the firm of Walter F. Sykes & Co., dye importers of New York, said he was opposed to the duties levied in the Longworth bill on the ground that they are too high, although he said he was a protectionist.

Representative Moore read into the Record a list of firms which have protested against the proposal to adopt a plan for the licensing of imports of dyes. The list follows: M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., Nathaniel Stevens, president, Andover, Mass.; George W. Wheelwright Paper Co., 67 Milk Street, Boston; The Eck Cleaning & Dyeing Co., C. M. Benson, president, Cambridge, Mass.; F. P. Maupai Dyeing Co., West New York, N. J.; S. H. Greene & Sons Corporation, Francis W. Greene, treasurer, Riverport, R. I.; Parkhill Manufacturing Co., R. B. Low, president, Massachusetts; Fitchburg Paper Co., George Wallace, treasurer, Fitchburg, Mass.; The Blichenderfer Manufacturing Co., W. J. Blichenderfer, vice-president, Stamford,

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Conn.; John F. McCowan, American Novelty Printing and Embossing Works; Walworth Brothers, Inc., Joseph E. Walworth, Lawrence, Mass.; Franklin Process Co., E. S. Graus, general manager, Providence, R. I.

When Francis P. Garvan took the stand, Mr. Moore sought to show that firms with which the directors of the Chemical Foundation are connected received large sums for legal work. The name of Ramsay Hoguet was introduced by Mr. Moore who asked Mr. Garvan about the payments made to the patent attorney for his services.

Mr. Garvan said that while Mr. Hoguet was paid \$4,000 for his services, the work performed by him was worth many times that. This amount covered the examination of 1,200 patents.

"I understand that \$30,000 was paid for the services of expert accountants in handling the affairs of the Bayer Company," said Mr. Moore.

"I am just as angry as you are at the fees paid to accountants," said Mr. Garvan. "But we paid no more than anyone else did for similar services."

In connection with the name of Otto T. Bannard, Mr. Moore read a long list of former German companies for which his company, the New York Trust, was a depository. Mr. Garvan replied that this company held the smallest number of any trust company in New York. One of those named by Mr. Moore, Mr. Garvan said, was a Jewish newspaper, which had been sold for \$50; another had nothing left when it was turned into the trust company, and several of the others have been sold to the Government.

"I wish, Mr. Moore," said Mr. Garvan, "you would give the value of the companies concerned together with the amount of their business."

When Mr. Garvan said that German dyestuff agents were already actively soliciting business in the United States, he was challenged by Representative Moore to name any company which was attempting to sell German dyes.

"The firm of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co. is very active as I know from one of their signed letters which I have in my possession offering dyes to American firms," said Mr. Garvan. "This company and other former German agencies are peddling their dyes throughout the country."

The textile interests were represented by John P. Wood, of the American Woolen Company. Mr. Wood objected to the proposed system on the ground that it would mean inconvenience and would prove unwieldy and difficult to administer. He said he feared the operation of the system might be so cumbersome that it would place the dye producers and textile manufacturers in this country at a disadvantage. He urged high duties as affording the best means of protection.

#### VIEWS ON LICENSING SYSTEM

Members of the dyestuffs industry and associated interests had the following to say regarding the licensing system, in response to inquiries by representatives of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

**W. H. Clark, Butterworth-Judson**—A great deal of effort and money has been put into the dye industry since its birth here, but it has not been established long enough to become balanced, nor are we yet able to produce at competitive cost. This may be due to processes not having been brought to sufficient control, or it may be due to differences in cost of raw material and labor. We believe firmly that the dye industry is a logical one for this country and can be maintained if adequate protection is given at least for a period long enough to permit it to establish itself under normal conditions.

A tariff alone would not be adequate, but the proposed licensing system in addition would seem to solve the problem. Once the dyestuff manufacturers feel sure that adequate protection will be given in this country, we are convinced that ample money and effort will be put into it to assure its being brought to a point where dye consumers can be independent of foreign dyes,—further than that, we believe our dye manufacturers here can obtain a large proportion of world trade.

**George H. Whaley**, president John Campbell & Co.—Referring to your inquiry as to our position regarding the licensing system for American-made dyestuffs, we beg to go on record as being in hearty support of a system such as this, and while it is too early to say just what it will accomplish in this present form, we believe it is a good thing for the industry, as the production of American dyestuffs in this country certainly deserves protection against foreign competition.

The many advantages of protection to any American industry are too self-evident for us to enumerate.

**Joseph H. Choate, Jr.**—It seems to me that the evidence which has been given to the Ways and Means Committee shows unquestionably that tariff alone will not protect the American industry. There is no doubt that the industry is so important that it must be protected. I think we are all agreed on that.

It simply remains to be seen whether any other method than a license system will protect. I say to you with all the earnestness of which I am capable that it will not.

**Textile World Journal**—The Import Licensing System is not a plan launched by dye manufacturers and conceived for their individual benefit. Its most hearty advocates are disinterested men who are first of all Americans, who realize as practically everyone does—that the dye and chemical industry in this country is an integral part of our national defense program; that never again can Germany be allowed to obtain the whip hand in this field as she did previous to the war. Textile manufacturers have suffered greatly for five years as a result of our chemical dependency upon Germany. Is it not the part of wisdom for them to suffer in an infinitely smaller degree for a few years more, in order to insure the impossibility of the recurrence of such a situation in the future?

#### PEPPERMINT OIL TESTS IN HOLLAND

Polaak's Frutal Works, Amersfoot, Holland, distilled a quantity of peppermint leaves, at the request of the Medical Herb Gardens, at Walcheren. The taste and flavor were said to be similar to American oils. From a batch of leaves weighing 215 kilos, the yield of oil was 0.7 per cent; from 156 kilos, 0.95 per cent. It is said by a Dutch paper that results are about the same as obtained by distillation of peppermint in Wayne County, Michigan. The result of experiments gave 48 to 63 per cent of menthol in American oil and 63.4 per cent in oil distilled from the Dutch leaves. A more extended cultivation is planned to decide whether the oil can be produced commercially in Holland.

Of overshadowing importance, say R. G. Dun & Co., was the further violent break in sterling exchange to a point never before touched at about \$4.26 on Thursday, and French, Italian, Spanish and some other classes of bills were also conspicuous for weakness. The bottom point for sterling represents a discount of more than 60 cents from parity, and the week's decline alone exceeded 20 cents, while the month's extreme depreciation has been no less than 33 cents.

**Trade Notes and Personals**

H. M. Wagner, of S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., has been on leave of absence for the past sixty days on account of illness. He has now resumed his duties, entirely recovered in health.

Edward J. Adelson, formerly connected with D. N. Bresler & Co., is now in charge of the chemical and oil department of Hamilton & Hansell, Inc., at 15 Park Row.

Arthur C. May, druggist, has been named receiver of the Essanay Chemical Co., Columbus, Ohio, in proceedings begun by the Butler-Roberts Advertising Agency on a claim of \$2,000.

The contract for furnishing 10,000 pounds Prussian blue for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, bids for which were opened June 2, has been awarded to A. Wilhelm Co., Reading, Pa., at 79.75c per pound.

Nitrate of soda may be imported freely into the United States, according to the war trade section of the Department of State. This eliminates the necessity of securing individual import licenses governing the movement of this commodity.

Exports of quicksilver in May totaled 78,608 pounds, and the value was \$78,500. Values vary considerably, 275 pounds shipped to Brazil being valued at \$501, or nearly \$2 per pound; while 150 pounds shipped to Nicaragua was valued at \$130, or about 87 cents per pound.

The crude camphor manufacturing plants of Taiwan are to be merged into a single company with a capital of 10,000,000 yen (\$4,980,000). The appraised value of the companies to be turned over to the new company is 800,000 yen for all the camphor industries owned by the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, and 200,000 yen for those owned by Messrs. Akashi and Kan A Gyu.

John A. Percival, president of the Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining Co., says: "The American market in zinc is recognized as the principal market of the world, since the war; this position having been wrested from London, where quotations are now about 2 cents a pound above the level here. The price today over that prevailing in February means half a million dollars more earnings to our company alone."

W. D. Huntington, vice-president of the Davison Chemical Company, president of the National Fertilizer Association and chairman of the committee on Acids of the National Chemical Alliance, Inc., will sail from New York on July 28 for Europe to make a tour of various countries. The Davison Company has been shipping large quantities of acid phosphate to Denmark and other European markets, and the intention is to expand the trade in this and other materials.

The Sunbeam Chemical Co. of Chicago has sued Charles Broadway Rouss for an accounting and also seeks an injunction to prevent Rouss from manufacturing or selling a blue dye. The Sunbeam company alleges through Kiddie and Margeson that it owns the patent for making the dye. Rouss has filed an answer, through Harry D. Wirus, denying that he manufactures the dye, but admits that he sells dye soaps made by the Aladdin Products Co., of Chicago, and says the Sunbeam Company has a suit for infringement against the Aladdin Company.

### **ROESSLER & HASSLACHER STOCK IS FINALLY SOLD AT \$505 PER SHARE**

Purchased by American Aniline Products, Inc., at Alien Property Custodian's Sale—Question of Control Hangs on Court Decision—Subsidiary Companies Also Purchased—Earnings in 1919

The American Aniline Products, Inc., of New York, was the successful bidder for 6,018 shares of the German-owned capital stock of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, sold at public auction by the Alien Property Custodian at the New York offices of the Custodian, 110 West Forty-second Street, on July 18. The price paid was \$505 per share, totaling \$3,039,090 for the 6,018 shares. The other qualified bidders were the Liberty Securities Company, representing the interests of the American stockholders of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Hubert E. Rodgers of the Metal & Thermit Company, closely allied with the American Can Company, and W. E. Coffin, representing New York banking interests. The final figure offered by the American Aniline Products represented a joint bid of this corporation and W. E. Coffin.

The 110 shares of stock of the Niagara Electrochemical Company of New York were also purchased by the American Aniline Products, Inc., in conjunction with W. E. Coffin at \$4,000 per share, totaling \$440,000 for this block. The same syndicate was successful in securing 1,960 German owned shares of the stock of the Perth Amboy Chemical Works of New Jersey for which they paid \$480 per share or \$930,800.

The purchase of the 6,018 shares of Roessler & Hasslacher stock carries with it the privilege of purchasing 3,800 additional shares if, as, and when the Alien Property Custodian shall be authorized to sell the same at a like price as was bid for the larger parcel at the sale—\$505. The American stockholders are at present contesting the ownership of these 3,800 shares against the Alien Enemy Custodian, and should the matter be settled in favor of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, the stock will not be sold. However, if the Custodian is authorized to go ahead with the sale, the American Aniline Products, Inc., will be able to secure the additional 3,800 shares for \$1,919,000. This will give them 9,818 shares out of 13,000 outstanding and a controlling interest in the company. The American-owned stock aggregates 3,182 shares, and, if the case is decided in favor of the present American stockholders of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, the stockholders will have 6,982 shares, sufficient to control the company.

A similar situation exists with the Perth Amboy Chemical Works. There are 4,000 outstanding shares of stock, 1,960 of which are offered for sale and 1,960 of which are American-owned. Eighty are under contest. With these eighty shares will obviously go the control of the company. There are also 240 shares of Niagara Electrochemical stock to be awarded, although it will not affect other American interests, as 650 shares out of 1,000 are owned here.

For four months ending April 30, 1919, the gross sales and net incomes of the respective companies were as follows: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., sales \$3,814,435.84, net income \$40,039.15; The Niagara Electrochemical Co., sales \$2,063,764.59, net income \$128,162.45; The Perth Amboy Chemical Works, sales \$1,019,887.74, net income \$262,280.27.

The exports of iodide of potash from Japan for the three months ending with March totaled 23,386 kin, against 42,326 kin in 1918, and 27,788 kin in 1917.

**NEW RATES ON DRUGS AND CHEMICALS***(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., July 22.—New freight rates have just been announced by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for commodities between North Atlantic Ports and Liverpool, London, Manchester, Hull, Avonmouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leith, Belfast and Dublin. Commodities not enumerated take a rate of \$1 per 100 pounds, or 50 cents per cubic foot, ship's option, except dangerous cargo, on which special rates will be quoted on application. Following are the rates on drugs and chemicals:

Acetate of lead, \$1 per 100 pounds; acetate of lime, \$1.25 per 100 pounds; acetone, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; acetic acid, \$2 per 100 pounds; ammonia, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; barks and roots, in bales and bags, \$1.50 per 100 pounds; beef extract, \$1 per 100 pounds; boracic acid \$1 per 100 pounds; borate of lime, borate of soda and refined borax, \$1 per 100 pounds; chewing gum, 50 cents per cubic foot; cocoa, \$1.25 per 100 pounds; coffee, \$1 per 100 pounds; confectionery, 65 cents per cubic foot; cottonseed oil, \$1 per 100 pounds; drugs, 75 cents per cubic foot, or one per cent ad valorem; tanning extract, \$1 per 100 pounds or one per cent ad valorem, ship's option; formaldehyde, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; gelatine, in bags, \$1 per 100 pounds, in cases, 50 cents per cubic foot; glycerin, \$1 per 100 pounds; gum drops, in barrels, \$1 per 100 pounds; methyl-ethyl-ketone, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; soap, \$1 per 100 pounds; toilet soap, \$1 per 100 pounds, or 50 cents per cubic foot; wood alcohol, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

**SUIT OVER BLEACHING POWDER**

The Hooker Electrochemical Co. has filed suit in the Supreme Court against Morris I. Landau for \$5,000 alleged to be due under a contract for bleaching powder. Zabriskie, Sage, Kerr & Gray declare in the complaint that the contract called for 500 tons, at \$2.25 per hundred pounds, to be delivered in monthly installments from May to December, 1918. Partial deliveries were made, but Landau failed to give shipping instructions for the remainder, although the company agreed to a modification of the contract. The Hooker Company demands \$5,000 damages. No answer has been filed.

Commercial failures last week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun Co., are "88 against 113 last week, 86 the preceding week, and 180 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 8, against 6 last week, 6 the preceding week, and 17 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 33 were in the East, 26 South, 19 West, and 10 in the Pacific States, and 26 reported liabilities of \$5,000 or more against 32 last week."

Although results of the menhaden fishing in Chesapeake Bay are far below normal, the catch being much lighter than usual and the fish yielding very little oil, the number of vessels attracted by the industry is almost equal to the largest number ever sent out in pre-war days. In view of the increased number of craft over last year, the production of scrap should be much larger.

Several million pounds of standard grade chloride of lime, containing 35 per cent of available chlorine, which is prepared for use in 50 and 700-pound drums, have been offered for sale by the Director of Sales of the War Department.

**Patents**

Granted April 29, 1919

- 1,301,832—Viktor Gerber, Baden, Switzerland. Device for carrying out chemical processes by electrolysis.  
 1,301,847—Edmund Hoffman, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y. Sifter-top for teleum powder cans and the like.  
 1,301,909—Fabricius Cobellis, Philadelphia, Pa. Manufacture of synthetic carbolic acid.  
 1,302,142—James J. Donovan, Brooklyn, N. Y. Label-affixer.  
 1,302,160—William Hedrich and Walter Stock, Alberta, Canada. Poison-containing trap.  
 1,302,186—Irene P. Lihme, Lakewood, Ohio, assignor to The Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Method of making lead arsenate.  
 1,302,226—Ruben Zertuche, Torreon, Mexico. Process of treating rubber and the product produced thereby.  
 1,302,294—Joseph Bogaerts, Sutton, England. Mixing apparatus.  
 1,302,354—Frank J. Friedmann and Morris J. Lifshitz, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nursing bottle holder.  
 1,302,363—Frank Archie Graham, Harbor Springs, Mich. Distilling apparatus.  
 1,302,372—Henry J. Hubert, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to John T. Milliken, National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, John T. Loundsale, and H. W. Loeb, executors of said John T. Milliken, deceased. Capsule-machine.  
 1,302,455—Wardlaw B. Thomson, Walter D. Severn, and George Twycross, Cape Town, South Africa. Bolting-reel.  
 1,302,484—John Stratton, Bowden, and Ernest A. Claremont, High Legh, England. Extruding rubber and the like.

Granted May 6, 1919

- 1,302,583—George G. Oberfell and Hugh T. Boyd, Homer, Ohio, assignors to The Ohio Fuel Supply Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacture of amyl acetate and its homologues from chlor-hydrocarbons of the paraffin series.  
 1,302,671—Oscar Knecht, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to Chemical Works, formerly Sandoz, Basel, Switzerland. Process for the production of blue sulfur dyes.  
 1,302,814—Michael H. Kuryla, San Francisco, Cal., assignor to Merrill Metallurgical Company. Process of treating mixtures of liquids and solids.  
 1,302,905—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Chadeloid Chemical Company, New York, N. Y. Composition of matter adapted for use as disinfecting solutions, &c.  
 1,302,937—Christopher G. Leonis, Rocky Ford, Colo. Process of separating sodium and potassium salts.  
 1,303,085—George Luptak, Ruegg, Mo. Bottle-cleaner.  
 1,303,151—George K. Bainbridge, Ripon, Cal. Candy-cutting machine.  
 1,303,167—Emil Collett, Christiania, Norway. Process for the manufacture of ammonium perchlorate.  
 1,303,168—Courtney Conover, Philadelphia, Pa., and Harry D. Gibbs, San Francisco, Cal. Process for the manufacture of anthroquinone.  
 1,303,212—George H. Knight, London, and Herbert G. Thackray, Carlisle, England, assignors to Hudson Scott & Sons, Ltd. Label and capsule.

**DEFENDING PATENTS ON SALVARSAN**

Among the plaintiffs associated with the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in the suit against Robert C. Harrison, doing business as the Anglo-French Drug Co., for infringement of patents for the manufacture of arsphenamine and neo-arsphenamine, are the Dermatological Research Laboratories, the Takamine Laboratory, the Diarsenol Co. and the H. A. Metz Laboratories. Importations of these products, known as salvarsan and neo-salvarsan, are said to have been made through the principal ports of the Pacific Coast and Atlantic Coast, coming from Tokio, Japan, London and Paris. Further large shipments are expected from Europe, it is said in the complaint filed by Emery, Booth, Janney and Varney, and an application for an injunction was made to prevent the sale of the imported goods.

Internal Revenue Department agents raided a drug store in Lexington Avenue near One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York, last week, and arrested the proprietor and three physicians, who were held without bail on a charge of violating sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act. About \$20,000 worth of heroin and cocaine was seized.

## Books of Trade Interest

THE APPLICATION OF THE COAL TAR DYESTUFFS, the principles involved and the methods employed. By C. M. Whittaker, B.Sc., 8 vo., 214 pages, cloth. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company.

In this book the author, for many years head of an experimental dye house maintained by a large British color works, discusses in a practical manner the essential principles involved and the methods employed in the application of the coal-tar dyestuffs. Section 1 contains a general survey of dyeing, including mention of the principal historical facts in the development of the industry, such as the discovery of mauve by Perkin in 1856, the introduction of the spirit rosaniline blues, the discovery of the diazo reaction by Peter Gries in 1876, the introduction of direct cotton dyestuffs in 1884, sulphur dyestuffs in 1893, all showing that although dyeing processes have been simplified, there has been an increasing demand upon the chemical knowledge of the dyer, and the new classes of dyestuffs, instead of depreciating the dyer's status, are increasing it. From this point the author takes up the fastnesses of dyes, and the standards that obtain in different sections of the dye industry.

The trend of modern dyeing presents five phases: the increasing adoption of mechanical and labor saving appliances; the constant demand for ease of application; the increasing knowledge of chemistry required to thoroughly understand the application of the modern coal-tar dyestuffs; the increasing number and variety of fabrics made combinations of silk, wool, cotton and artificial silk, and the increasing call on the dyer and color manufacturer for dyes capable of withstanding processes during manufacture. Big production in modern industry takes the form of a cheap, not a dear, article. It is in this direction that the industry tends, and explanatory of the methods employed the author takes up in order the varied uses of the basic dyestuffs, the application of the acid dyestuffs, the Turkey-red industry, direct cotton dyestuffs, the azo-coloring matters and their special use in dyeing, resorcin, sulphur and vat dyestuffs, dyeing of union materials, colors produced on the fiber by the oxidation of coal tar products, other uses of coal-tar dyestuffs and the valuations and detection of dyestuffs. That he has succeeded in presenting a large amount of technical information in moderate compass, is evident on the most casual inspection. The book should be in the hands of everyone connected with the dyestuffs industry.

### NO MORE GERMAN GLASSWARE FREE

Washington, D. C., July 21.—The first real tariff bill to be acted upon by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives will probably be the one just introduced by Congressman Bacharach, of New Jersey, a member of the committee, providing taxes of 45 to 60 per cent on the importation of scientific instruments, laboratory apparatus, glassware, porcelain ware and optical glass. None of these articles will hereafter be permitted free entry under paragraph 573 of the Underwood Tariff Act.

Mr. Bacharach said: "Heretofore, educational institutions have been getting their glassware free of duty. This is changed under the provisions of my bill and the other articles are subjected to substantial increases in rates. Every industry that manufactures goods of the character involved claims that under this bill it will be possible to keep on manufacturing such goods in this country. These are infant industries created by the war."

## Financial Notes

The National Carbon Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common stock, payable Aug. 1, on stock of record July 21; and a dividend of \$2 on the preferred shares payable on the same date.

There was persistent buying of Tennessee Copper and Chemical Co.'s stock at the close of the week, favorable talk of the prospects of the company in connection with its recently purchased phosphate lands and the development of a fertilizer business accompanying the forward movement. The stock moved up a full point from the opening, but eased off fractionally, closing at 16 1/4.

The \$7,500,000 first preferred stock of the United Drug Co., Boston, recently offered to stockholders, has been over-subscribed.

### QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	
Aetna Expl. ....	11	11 1/4	Grasselli, pf. ....	101	105
Air Reduction ....	54	55	Hercules Powder ...	220	223
*Am. Ag. Ch. ....	110	111	Hercules, Powd. ....	109	112
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf. ....	99 1/2	100	H'k's Electro. ....	70	..
Am. Chem. Prod. ....	1	1	H'k's Elec. ....	65	80
Am. Chicle. ....	102	103	Heyden Chem. ....	7 1/2	8
*Am. Chicle, pf. ....	81	85	*Int. Agricul. ....	34	35
*Am. Cot. Oil. ....	63 1/2	64	*Int. Agricul., pf. ....	90	91 1/2
*Am. Cot. Oil., pf. ....	92 1/2	93	*Int. Salt ....	51	54
Am. Cyan. ....	39	45	K. Solvay ....	105	120
Am. Cyan., pf. ....	60	70	*Mathieson Alk. ....	31	36
*Am. Druggists S. ....	12	12 1/2	Merrimac ....	93	96
*Am. Linseed. ....	77	77 1/2	Mulford Co. ....	55	60
*Am. Linseed, pf. ....	97	98 1/2	Mutual Co. ....	150	..
*Am. Malt. ....	34	34	Niag. A. ....	96	100
Atlas Powder ....	140	147	Nat. A. & C. ....	46 1/2	47
Atlas Powd., pf. ....	90	92	Nat'l A. & C., pf. ....	89	89 1/2
*Barrett Co. ....	138	139 1/2	Penn. Salt ....	81	83
*Barrett Co., pf. ....	115 1/2	116	Rollin Ch. ....	50	60
British Am. Chem. ....	10 1/2	10 1/4	Rol. Ch. pf. ....	80	90
Butterworth-Jud. ....	33	35	Semel S. ....	180	190
By. Prod. Co. ....	122	127	Solv. Proc. ....	200	..
Casella Co. ....	40	40	Stand. Ch. ....	80	100
Davison Chem. ....	35	36	Tenn. C. & Chem. ....	16 1/2	17
*Distillers Secur. ....	65	65 1/2	Union Carbide ....	80	83
Dow Chem. ....	170	170	Un. Drug. ....	135	136
Dow Ch., pf. ....	103	103	Un. Drug 1st pf. ....	50	52
Dow Pont. ....	318	323	Un. Drug 2nd pf. ....	134	135
Du Pont. debt., pf. ....	92	95	*Un. Dyewood ....	50	61
Du Pont. C. ....	11	12	*Un. Dyewood, pf. ....	90	96
Fed. Chem. ....	85	95	U. S. Indus. Alco. ....	144 1/2	145
Fed. Ch. pf. ....	95	100	U. S. Indus. Al., pf. ....	104	108
*Gen. Chem. ....	185	190	*Va.-Car. Chem. ....	87	87 1/2
*Gen. Chem., pf. ....	102 1/2	109	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf. ....	114 1/2	115
Grasselli ....	176	185			

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

### BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928. ....	98 3/4	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924. ....	108	110 1/2
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931. ....	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932. ....	83	85
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923. ....	96	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924. ....	102 1/2	105

### NO TRANSPORTATION TAX ON EXPORTS

Treasury decision 2883 covers the question of transportation tax on goods for export, copies of which together with the certificates which are required covering shipments in course of transportation are obtainable at the Bureau of Internal Revenue and offices of collectors.

The following statements concerning the regulations were made by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper:

"The constitutional provision that no tax shall be imposed on the exports from any State has been held by the Attorney General to include taxes on amounts paid for the transportation of property in the course of exportation."

Minuel Royo, of the Florasynth Laboratories, sailed Monday for an extensive business trip to Chile, Peru and the Argentine.

Bevan Lawson, marketing manager of E. R. Squibb & Sons, had an article in "Printers' Ink" for July 17, entitled "How to Stimulate a Sales Force Every Monday Morning."

## The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals Page 22.

### OPIUM WEAK AT LOWER PRICES

**General Market Conditions Quiet and Export Trade Handicapped by Shipping Congestion at New York —Botanical Drugs Active and Prices Tending Upward**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

Acid, Citric, 5c lb.*	Jalap Root, 5c lb.
Balm Gilead Buds, 10c lb.	Oil Cloves, 55c lb.
Camphor, Amer., 15c lb.	Oil Neroli, petale, \$10 lb.
Celery Seed, 1c lb.	Bigarade, \$20 lb.
Cocoa Butter, 2c lb.	Oregon Fir Balsam, 10c lb.
Cumin Seed, 1c lb.	Pepper, Sing. Wht., 1c lb.
Cloves, Amboynas, 3c lb.	Rape Seed, Jap., Sml., 1c lb.
Ginger, African, 3c lb.	Soap Bark, 1c lb.
Japan, 1c lb.	Turmeric, Madras, 1½c lb.
Henna Leaves, 8c lb.	*Second Hands

#### Declined

Apomorphine Hydrochlor., \$3 oz.	Dill Seed, ½c lb.
Asafoetida, 25c lb.	Fish Berries, 20c lb.
Aniseed, Star, ¾c lb.	Oil Coriander, 55 lb.
Belladonna Lvs., 5c lb.	Oil Peppermint, 25c lb.
Canary Seed, S. A., ½c lb.	Opium, Gum, 50c lb.
Caraway Seed, Afr., 1c lb.	Senega Rt., 20c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Calomel .....	\$1.67	\$1.67	\$1.59	\$1.91
Camphor, Jap., ref..	2.75	2.75	2.45	1.12
Chloroform .....	.50	.30	.30	.64
Glycerin, C.P. ....	.20	.20	.18	.45
Opium, gum .....	8.00	8.50	9.50	*23.00
Opinine Sulphate .....	.90	.80	.80	.90
Oil Cloves .....	2.75	2.20	1.85	3.20
Oil Peppermint .....	8.00	8.25	9.00	3.15
Wild Cherry Bark .....	.17	.17	.17	.11
Ergot, Russian .....	4.00	3.75	3.25	.90
Buchu, short .....	2.15	2.15	1.80	1.45
Asafoetida .....	4.00	4.00	5.25	2.00
Ipecac .....	2.75	2.75	2.50	3.20
Rhubarb, H. D. ....	1.55	1.55	1.75	.68
Cloves, Zanzibar .....	.49	.57	.53	.47
Nominal .....				

Export business, which still continues to be a feature of the drug and chemical markets here, is somewhat handicapped by the congested condition of shipping facilities, due in part to the strike of marine workers and also to the heavy exportations which are being made at this time. It seems to be a difficult matter to obtain suitable bottoms.

There has been little or no change in the general situation during the past week. There have been about the average number of price revisions with the crude drug group leading. Pharmaceutical chemicals and essential oils have not been characterized by any exceptional activity, but the botanicals have been very lively. The general tendency of prices, although not very pronounced in the movement, seems to be upward. This is more particularly true in crude drugs than in pharmaceuticals. Essential oils hold steady with little change as a class.

With the signing of the peace treaty, business has not expanded with the rapidity which was predicted a month or so ago. This points to the fact that a great portion of the demand from Central Europe was anticipated, and goods were very close to the scene merely awaiting the formal ending of hostilities to rush them from Holland, Switzerland, Scandinavia and France to their destinations. This rush, however, will no more than take care of immediate require-

ments, and it is expected that the future will see the filling of the almost unlimited requirements of Europe.

#### Pharmaceutical Products

This group has been very quiet with regard to price changes over the week. Citric acid is stronger. American camphor is higher. Cocoa butter is held a little more firmly. Gum opium is very weak and continues to ease off. A new low figure is heard.

**Acid, Citric**—Consuming demand for citric acid is very heavy at the present time, and with manufacturers behind in deliveries second hands are holding somewhat firmer views as to prices. Better than \$1.02 is very hard to do, and many are asking up to \$1.05 a pound. Manufacturers still name a nominal figure of 98c@98½c a pound. It is reported that Germany has entered the market for large quantities of citric acid, citrates and lemon oil, and it is believed that this influence will tend to further strengthen prices.

**Camphor**—American refiners have marked their prices up above the Japanese gum and are now quoting \$2.75 a pound for bulk goods. The stocks on hand are small, and all orders are being limited. It is understood that a case or two is the most that can be obtained at one time. Japanese refined is still quoted at \$2.75, but from all accounts holdings in the hands of importers here are very light. Quantities now coming forward are small. There are some tablets on the market which are being parceled out in little lots at \$2.85@\$2.90 a pound.

**Creosote Carbonate**—Although manufacturers continue to quote \$8.25 a pound, second hand holders are unloading stocks on the market which it is reported were acquired at less than five dollars. For a good sized lot down as low as \$6.75@\$7.00 a pound can be done. Producers are holding firm at their figure, however, undoubtedly waiting for second hands to sell out.

**Morphine**—When manufacturers reduced morphine last week, they also marked down apomorphine, ethyl morphine and diacetyl morphine. A cut of three dollars per ounce brings the price of apomorphine hydrochloride to \$29.80. Ethyl morphine (Dionin) is down to \$14.85 per ounce in 10-ounce lots. Diacetyl morphine alkaloid is lower at \$14.75 in eighths, while the hydrochloride is also down at \$13.30 per ounce in eighths. Morphine sulphate is firm and unchanged at the recent decline to \$9.80 an ounce.

**Opium**—The renewal of export business on a large scale, which was expected, has not materialized as yet. The gum is as weak right now as it has been at any time since the resumption of shipments of Turkish gum to this market. For eleven per cent gum \$8 a pound seems to be the admitted price in the trade, but it is said that a dollar less than this price, and even lower, can be done without difficulty for cases.

#### Essential Oils

Oil of cloves has been the outstanding feature of the essential oil market of the past week. Following a jump in the price of the spice, makers marked the oil up sharply. On the strength that the French neroli crop would be extremely small this year, the price here has taken a jump. Peppermint is easier on favorable reports from the growing districts on the new crop. Oil of coriander is quoted at a somewhat lower figure on the cheaper cost of seed for some time.

**Oil Cloves**—Reports that the supply of cloves abroad had grown rather small and that the quantities coming forward were practically nil, led to a sharp jump in the price of the spice in this market. With Zanzibar cloves standing at 38c@40c a pound, producers of the oil were not slow in jumping the price sharply upward. The price for material in cans was boosted from \$2.20@\$2.25 a pound to \$2.75@\$2.80, where the figures now stand. For bottles, quotations range from 2.85@\$2.90. New prices are firm with a generally bullish sentiment as to the future.

**Oil Neroli**—From the information available, it is evident that the new crops of neroli oils are going to be exceptionally light. Importers here in many instances have discounted the expected shortage to some extent and have advanced their prices about ten or twenty dollars per pound. Bigarade ranges from \$95@\$105 a pound, while the petale oil is higher at \$120@\$130. Artificial neroli oils, according to quality, quantity and seller, are quoted at any figure between \$15 and \$20 a pound.

**Oil Peppermint**—Consumer buying is reported to be very small at this time with everybody holding off as far as possible for new crop stuff. The acreage planted in peppermint in the producing districts is considerably larger this year than last, and there is little doubt that the new crop of oil will be a good one. The price is rather soft with the consensus of opinion naming \$8 a pound for commercial oil in tins. One dealer quotes down to \$7.75. For redistilled \$8.50@\$8.75 is the price. Up to \$9.75 is asked for stuff in bottles.

#### Crude Drugs

There has been a brisk and active consuming demand of botanicals during the week. The strong features have been cumin and celery seed, henna leaves, jalap root, soap bark, turmeric, cloves, balm of Gilead buds and gingers. Canary and caraway seed are slightly lower. Fish berries are now available from a recent importation.

**Balm of Gilead Buds**—Supplies on the spot are very low, and holders ideas as to prices have moved upward a notch. About the best that can be done in this market is around \$1.40 a pound, and up to \$1.45 is being asked.

**Canary Seed**—The seed is quoted at a slight reduction on the stocks coming forward. For South American seed on spot 12½@13c a pound is quoted. To arrive shortly, 10½c@11c is offered.

**Caraway Seed**—African is offered lower than last week at 24c@24½c for spot stuff. Dutch seed is quoted without change at 25c@25½c. To arrive African is 21c@22c a pound.

**Celery Seed**—A heavy consuming demand has made deep inroads into the stocks on the spot, and holders have strengthened their ideas as to price. For spot stuff 43c@43½c is quoted, while goods afloat are offered at 41c@42c a pound.

**Cloves**—This spice maintains its strong position. Zanzibar is unchanged at 37c@40c a pound. The price of Amboyna cloves has jumped up to 48c@49c. Stocks are limited and holding prices firm at these levels.

**Fish Berries**—The arrival of about twenty-five cases of coccus indicus has relieved the acute shortage of the berries here. They are being offered at 60c@65c a pound as compared with a nominal figure of 85c ruling for the past few weeks.

**Henna Leaves**—The supplies available on the spot are still very limited, and this condition, coupled with

a brisk, active demand, has forced the price up again. Holders have very firm ideas as to price and are demanding 45c@47c a pound for their goods.

**Jalap Root**—This root is in the same firm position. There is a heavy demand, and stocks are none too great. The general run of prices is higher this week. Quotations range from 60c to 65c a pound.

#### NEW DENATURING ALCOHOL FORMULAS

The Commission of Internal Revenue has authorized the following formula for the complete denaturation of alcohol in addition to formulas heretofore approved, this formula to be designated as formula No. 4.

To every 100 parts by volume of ethyl alcohol (of not less than 180° proof) there shall be added:

Two and five-tenths (2.5) parts by volume of approved benzol.

Five-tenths (0.5) parts by volume of nitrobenzol.

Two-tenths (0.2) parts by volume of approved pine oil (steam distilled).

The following formula has been authorized in the manufacture of "Ethylene" only: "To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol (of not less than 180° proof) there shall be added five gallons of sulphuric ether having a specific gravity of not more than 0.728 at 60° Fahrenheit."

#### BILL TO PROHIBIT SALE OF CARBOLIC ACID

The Wisconsin Legislature is considering a bill which, if it becomes a law, will provide strict control of the sale of carbolic acid, lysol and other phenol products. Coroner S. N. Franklin, Milwaukee County, advocates support of the bill. "The reason for this bill is the tremendous increase of suicides by the poisons," he states. "My records show there were twelve carbolic acid poison cases to date for 1919, as compared with ten cases for the entire year of 1918, an increase of over 100 per cent." The bill would prohibit the sale of the poison except upon original order of a physician or dentist.

The Italian perfume and essential oil industry is now receiving Governmental encouragement, a decree having just been passed exempting the land and machinery used by these trades from a number of taxes and duties. In 1917 the output was 30,000 kilos of mint essence, 2,500 kilos of essence of lavender (Piedmont and Liguria), 400 kilos of thyme essence and 200 of myrtle (Sardinia). The value of the exports in 1913 amounted to nearly \$2,500,000, the chief essences in order of value being lemon, bergamot, orange and mandarin.

The verdict for \$3,395 obtained by the Independent Trading Co. against E. Fougera & Co. in a suit over a contract for potassium guaiacol sulphonate is to be appealed. It seems that E. Fougera & Co. had not submitted a sample up to the time the contract was signed. The Independent Trading Co.'s representative testified that he asked for the crystallized product, and made out the contract for "C. P. White" at \$10.50. The price of this grade is from \$30 to \$36. The clerk at E. Fougera & Co.'s misunderstood the order, and quoted the price of the calcined.

During May the exports of toilet soap were valued at \$374,485, and all other soaps 782,919. China is our heaviest customer for toilet and fancy soaps, her imports during May totaling \$54,938. Australia purchased \$32,725 worth. Mexico imported soaps to the value of \$221,446 and Cuba to the value of \$133,679.

## The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Acids, Page 23; Heavy Chemicals, Page 25.

### ACTIVE MARKET FOR COPPER SULPHATE

**Producers Advance Quotations Owing to Higher Price of Copper—Sulphuric and Muriatic Acid in Demand—Caustic Soda Firmer—Potassium Salts Stronger**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

Caustic Soda Export, 20c 100 lbs. Copper Sulphate, 75c 100 lbs.

#### Declined

Ammonium Sulphate, 10c 100 lbs. Sodium Nitrate, 10c 100 lbs.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$12	\$11½	\$11½	\$55
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg. ....ton	17.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder .....100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Copper Sulphate .....100 lbs.	9.00	8.25	7.50	9.12
Potash Caustic .....lb.	.25	.25	.35	77½
Salt peter, gran. ....lb.	.15	.15	.15	.27½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. ....100 lbs.	1.90	1.90	1.75	2.10
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.90
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.21½	.23	.26	.44½

There has been exceptional activity in heavy chemicals, and the absorption of stocks has been pronounced. Foreign buyers are playing an important part in the daily transactions, and a number of the items in the general list are moving freely in that direction. Copper sulphate was again the center of attraction. Following the rapid advance in the copper market producers advanced their quotations 75 points. Higher levels are expected, owing to the bareness of the spot market.

Caustic soda is firmer. Owing to the heavy export buying which has tightened up the domestic situation, the market for export was advanced to \$3.50 early in the week. Spot buying is restricted to some extent, and large consumers are contracting for future shipments. Soda ash is decidedly firm in the hands of producers.

The majority of acids have strengthened materially, especially acetic which is very firm at higher levels. All grades are moving in good quantities in the open market, and the consumer call for the 80 p. c. is very keen. Muriatic acid is moving briskly, although in certain quarters supplies of the 20-degree are difficult to locate. Business on sulphuric is good, and higher levels are named.

Potassium carbonate is stronger, with supplies limited for the high percentages. Prussiate of potash has advanced sharply. Nickel salts are tighter, as well as sodium bichromate. Sodium nitrate and ammonium sulphate are on the decline.

**Acid, Acetic**—There has been exceptional activity on glacial acetic. Owing to the heavy absorption by foreign as well as domestic interests, buyers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining spot goods at \$12 a hundred pounds, barrels included. The 80 p. c. test is likewise light on spot market and is characterized by heavy buying and numerous inquiries. Quotations are firm on the commercial at \$8.25@\$8.75. The 28 p. c. and 56 p. c. are in steady demand at \$2.75 and \$5.50 respectively, in barrel lots.

**Acid, Muriatic**—Stocks are restricted for spot shipment. The market is in a very strong position, and prices are decidedly firm among producers at \$1.50

per hundred pounds in carboys. Carload lots can be had at \$1.40.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—This product still holds a very strong position in the New York market, and in certain quarters \$18 a ton in tank car lots is named for the 66-degree, but buyers are still able to locate stocks at \$17 a ton. The 60-degree is moving in good quantities at \$11 a ton, works. Spot oleum is quoted at \$20 for large quantities. The above prices are all f. o. b. works.

**Acid, Nitric**—Stocks of this acid are beginning to move in light quantities. Supplies are heavy, and prices are quoted on the basis of 7½c for the 42-degree in carboys.

**Alum**—All grades are moving in fair quantities on spot, especially the ammonium lump and the chromes. Car lots of the lump are reported at 3¾c a pound. Supplies of chrome alum are light with quotations steady at 15c@16c a pound.

**Aluminum Hydrate**—Weak spots are very noticeable on the heavy grade which is offered at 7c. Small lots are the feature of the buying of the light at 15c@16c a pound.

**Arsenic**—A stronger tone prevails in the market for the white variety, and while 8c a pound can be done higher levels are named by certain factors.

**Ammonia, Anhydrous**—Foreign interests have aided this market considerably by heavy buying at 30c a pound.

**Ammonia, Carbonate**—The inquiries in regard to future business are very heavy, but as yet no large orders have been placed. Prominent factors are quoting 12½c a pound for the lump and 13¾c for the powdered.

**Aqua Ammonia**—Considerable activity prevails in the local market, especially among second hands where stocks are heavy. Resale lots are quoted on the basis 6½c for 26-degree, with producers quoting a shade higher.

**Ammonium Sulphate**—Inside quotations are \$4 for the bulk material and \$4.20 for the double bags. The market is weak with supplies heavy.

**Sal Ammoniac**—Domestic business is steady at 13c a pound for the gray material; 12c for the white, and 22c for the lump.

**Barium Chloride**—A stronger tone is evident in this market, and ton lots are passing to the consumers at \$75@\$80 for the high-grade material.

**Bleaching Powder**—Numerous important transactions have taken place during the week, both for export and domestic use. Quotations are firm at \$2 per hundred, f. o. b. works, in 800-lb. drums. The f. a. s. price is \$2.20 in smaller containers.

**Copper Sulphate**—Following the sharp jump in the price of copper, manufacturers of copper sulphate have advanced their price 75 points. The market is bare of spot stocks, and buyers are forced to wait for shipments. Prices are now \$9 per hundred for the 99 p. c. large crystals in carload lots, New York. Small crystals are ¾c less.

**Lead Acetate**—The consumer call is heavy, and producers are maintaining quotations at 14c a pound for white crystals; 13½c for broken cakes, and 12½c for brown sugar.

**Arsenate of Lead**—Buying is conducted on a liberal scale, and the market is a shade steadier at 28c@30c for the powdered and 16c for the paste.

**Lime Solution**—Stocks are holding tight, and the market is firm with a strong demand. The price is 18c@22c a gallon.

**Nickel Oxide**—Owing to the heavy buying, stocks are light on spot. While the inside quotations are 12c for the single and 10c for the double, higher prices should not occasion surprise.

**Potash, Caustic**—Heavy export orders have aided the domestic situation so that the market is a shade tighter. However, spot goods are reported at 28c and future shipments at a lower level.

**Potassium Bichromate**—Although buying is somewhat broader, offerings at 21½c for large quantities are still heard and 23c@24c for small lots.

**Potassium Carbonate**—The carbonate market is very firm with the exception of the U.S.P. material which is weak at 50c a pound. Supplies of the 96-98 p. c. are entirely off the market and very little of the 90-95 p. c. is offered under 25c a pound, which is a firm price. Stocks of the 85-90 p. c. are found in fair quantities at 17½c a pound.

**Prussiate of Potash**—There is a pronounced scarcity of the yellow variety, owing to the heavy demand and the light importations. While ton lots were recently put through under 30c, a 40c quotation prevailed at the close.

**Caustic Soda**—Export prices have advanced 20 points and are now quoted on the basis of \$3.50, f. a. s. New York. The domestic situation is decidedly firm, with producers the ruling factors. Buyers are contracting for future business at \$2.75 per hundred pounds for the 76 p. c., basis 60, f. o. b. works.

**Soda Ash**—Export sales are reported in good volume at \$1.90 f. a. s. in barrels. Domestic goods continue to be offered under the contract price of \$1.75 per 100 pounds for the 58 p. c., basis 48, f. o. b. works.

**Sodium Bichromate**—A decided improvement is noted following the heavy purchasing of stocks by foreign interests. Prominent factors would not quote under 8c a pound for large quantities.

**Sodium Phosphate**—Stocks are somewhat tighter with a heavier demand at \$3.25 per hundred.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Lower prices continue to be named by holders of the crude material, and at the close better than \$2.95 per hundred pounds could be done for large quantities.

#### NEW NITRATE PROCESS

Dr. Charme, of Santiago, Chile, a farmer who is also a senator, and was formerly a practising physician, announces the discovery of a process by which the time employed in the extraction of sodium nitrate can be reduced to two minutes without the employment of fuel. At present it requires more than a month to precipitate the nitrate. Dr. Gharme says he uses a substance composed of one organic and one inorganic material.

Walter E. Rowley, manager of the chemical department of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., has returned from a trip to England, France and Italy. He says it will be a year before European chemical industries will have recovered from the war, and several years before they will be on a pre-war basis. In Italy and France the manufacturers are handicapped by labor troubles caused by Bolshevik propaganda. England has less of this trouble, but is not optimistic as France or Italy, and recovery seems slower.

#### The Oil Markets

The fixed oil situation is without any material change over the week. Prices as a whole are strong and tending upward. Demand for all kinds of oils continues to be heavy with export requirements standing out as a feature. Spot goods are very much in demand and in the majority of cases impossible of locating. Sellers are dominating the market, and hesitancy on the part of buyers usually means that the goods are not to be had on a second inquiry. Consumers, as a whole, require the goods which they are after for immediate use, but the condition of stocks of spot stuff has placed practically all orders on a future basis.

##### Vegetable Oils

The acute shortage of linseed oil on spot holds it to the fore in this market. The price is unchanged. Cottonseed oil is quiet but very firm with futures being taken up steadily. Coconut is being absorbed with the same activity, particularly by soap makers. Corn oil is very strong on a recent sharp jump in the price. The position of linseed has led to heavy buying in China wood oil and a consequent higher price.

**Linseed Oil**—Nothing is available on the spot or for immediate shipment from crushers. Resellers only have goods for prompt delivery and very little of the oil is held at present in these quarters. Most of the output of the plants has been going direct to consumers for some time past on old contracts, and the quantities reported to have found their way into resellers' hands and available for relief of the shortage now is practically nil. Advances in the price of seed have ceased, and with this the price of the oil is holding steady at last week's figure—\$2.17 a gallon in barrels by the car. Five-barrel lots are quoted nominally at \$2.20 a gallon and singles at \$2.23. For delivery over a period of months during the first half of 1920, \$2.12 a gallon is being quoted by crushers.

**Coconut Oil**—Consuming and export interests must have supplies of coconut oil, and that is about the only reason which induces them to buy at present prices. For domestic Ceylon in barrels 20½c is about the price. In tanks 19½c is the price. For Cochin a nominal price of 21c in barrels and 20c in tanks is given.

**Corn Oil**—The scarcity and tremendous demand for both edible and soap making requirements have forced the price higher. Refined oil is quoted at \$28.56 a hundredweight for quantities. Offers of lesser lots up to \$29.06 are heard. There is practically none available on the spot.

##### Animal Oils

**Degras Oil**—The degras situation is somewhat improved, and prices are higher. For spot stuff in barrels 6½c@7½c a pound is quoted, according to quantity and seller. At the plant 6c might be done, but 6½c is said to be representative of the price.

**Stearic Acid**—The rate at which all stocks of stearic acid are being taken up has been responsible for still higher prices. All producers report that they are sold considerably ahead and have no goods for immediate shipment. For single pressed 28c@28½c is ruling, while for double it is 29c@29½c and for triple 30½c @31c a pound.

##### Fish Oils

**Menhaden Oil**—Heavy consumption, particularly for export, is still reported from the plants. Prices of the refined grades are slightly higher, yellow bleached \$1.37@\$1.40 and white bleached winter at \$1.40@\$1.45. Crudes are heard at \$1.05 at New York for Northern, and \$1.10 f. o. b. Baltimore.

## The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors Page 26.

### ANILINE DYES STRONG AND STEADY

**Surplus Stocks of Many Products Have Been Sold—Benzol and Phenol in Good Demand—Tanning Materials Firm—Foreign and Domestic Trade Good**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Aniline Oil, 1½c lb.      Benzylchloride, 3c lb.  
Phenol, ½c lb.

##### Declined

No Declines

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C.P. ....	gal. \$24	\$24	\$24	\$25½
Naphthalene, flake .....	lb. .06	.06	.06	.09½
Phenol, flake .....	lb. .12½	.12	.09½	.47½
Xylo, pure .....	gal. .40	.40	.40	.45
Toluol, pure .....	gal. .24	.24	.24	1.50
Aniline Oil .....	lb. .23½	.22	.22	.27½
Benzaldehyde, tech. ....	lb. .65	.65	.75	3.75
Betanaphthol, dist. ....	lb. .40	.40	.45	.60
Paramitraniline .....	lb. .90	.90	.95	1.70
o-Toluidine .....	lb. .30	.30	.35	1.05

The aniline dye market as a whole is somewhat steadier, owing to the fact that quite a few products are less plentiful. Tanning materials continue in good demand, with supplies on a number in the list difficult to locate. Albumen holds in the same tight position, as well as archil which is decidedly firmer, following the heavy demand and the difficulty of securing supplies.

The consumer call for benzol and phenol has strengthened the market on these two crudes, and higher prices are now named by important holders.

The heavy buying that has characterized the aniline oil market, both for domestic and foreign users, has caused higher prices to be named by leading producers. Spot supplies are extremely light, and stocks in one or two directions are sold ahead for some little period. The salt is steadier with supplies ample. Benzylchloride is stronger following the heavy buying that has cleaned up most of the surplus. Betanaphthol, alphanaphthylamine and orthotoluidine are moving in larger quantities.

No renewed activity is reported on the colors. Domestic stocks are a shade easier if anything, and buying has been somewhat limited. Foreign goods continue to find a ready outlet, and arrivals as a rule are well sold ahead.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—The price on both the imported Chinese egg and imported blood are firm, owing to light supplies and the heavy demand. Domestic stocks are plentiful, and the volume of buying is light at 55c@60c a pound.

**Annatto**—Buying is limited with supplies heavy on spot. Holders do not anticipate brisk trading until fall. Prices are holding at 6c a pound for the seed and 32c for the fine.

**Archil**—Holders in certain quarters are entirely cleaned up on spot goods. Importers predict higher prices. Quotations are 17c@20c for the double; 19c for the triple, and 20c@25c for the concentrated.

**Cutch**—Supplies of spot goods are fairly heavy. Rangoon in boxes is quoted at 16c@18c; the liquid at 15c@16c, and the tablet form at 14c@15c a pound. Without doubt these figures could be lowered on firm bids.

**Cudbear**—The market is a shade firmer with a stronger consumer inquiry. English stocks are steady at 22c@26c a pound according to quantity involved.

**Divi Divi**—While spot quotations are heard at \$68@\$72 a ton, leading factors expect prices will go up. The market at present is not especially firm, as stocks are quite heavy and buying is not very brisk.

**Fustic**—The extract market is a shade easier. Supplies are ample and prices steady at 22c@27c for the solid; 30c@40c for the 100 p. c. crystals of high grade quality, and 14c@16c for the 42-degree extract.

**Logwood**—The extract situation is not especially strong, as consumers' wants are somewhat limited and buying is largely routine. Prices are unchanged on the basis of 18c for the solid; 21c for the 100 p. c. crystals, and 10c for the 51-degree twaddle.

**Nut Galls**—Supplies are extremely light on the open market and arrivals not sufficient to meet demands. The extract is moving in good quantities at 25c@27c a pound.

**Hypernic**—High levels named at the last report are holding, and business is fairly active at 24c@27c a pound.

**Chestnut**—Large quantities are moving freely to consumers, and the inquiry concerning future business is active.

**Gambier**—A firm condition is noted, and the heavy inquiry has a tendency to further strengthen the market. While supplies are ample to meet present requirements, holders are not inclined to shade 11c for large quantities of the common type.

**Quercitron**—Trading is brisk in all quarters, and good sized orders are reported at 6½c for the 51-degree.

#### Coal-tar Crudes

**Benzol**—The available supplies for spot shipment are comparatively light, in view of the heavy demand. Although most of the supplies are held in tight hands at 26c a gallon in carload lots, large quantities were put through at 24c during the week. The production is expected to increase from now on, as old producers are coming back into the field.

**Cresylic Acid**—Buying in jobbing quantities characterizes this market. Most of the heavy consumers are well supplied, and for this reason the market is not especially strong. Supplies are easy on the basis of 90c for the 97-99 p. c. material.

**Cresol**—Trading is restricted, and 15c a pound is the prevailing quotation on good sized orders.

**Creosote Oil**—A steadier tendency is noted, following the activity of domestic and foreign users. The oil is quoted at 40c for 25 p. c.

**Naphthalene**—Offerings of the ball are large with very little interest displayed by consumers. Available quantities of the flake are still easy at 6c a pound.

**Phenol**—Higher prices are named for spot goods by certain factors who quote 13c a pound for large quantities. It is understood that two prominent producers

are to handle Government surplus stocks, and quotations will not be named under 12½c.

**Solvent Naphtha**—Marked buying by consumers has cleaned up large quantities of the water white material, and the price is 25c among certain holders. The crude is inactive at 16c@18c a gallon.

**Toluol**—Liberal buying continues, and prices are a shade stiffer at 26c in carload lots. The market is firm, and supplies are limited.

#### Intermediates

**Acid, Benzoic**—The technical grade is very inactive, and practically no interest is manifested by consumers. Prices are weak at 65c a pound for large quantities. The U.S.P. material is steadier. Quotations are 85c@\$1.00 according to seller.

**Acid H**—This product is moving in fair quantities to consumers at \$1.75 per pound. The undertone of the market is stronger, following absorption of a large part of the surplus.

**Aniline Oil**—The heavy export call, together with the fact that two of the largest producers are sold ahead through August, has caused higher prices to be named for spot goods. The market is decidedly firm, and an upward tendency is predicted. Foreign stocks are passing at 24c f. a. s., and while the old figure at 22c is holding among certain factors, the prevailing quotation is 23½c@27c, according to the quantity involved.

**Aniline Salt**—Sharp trading has characterized the market on aniline salt. Large quantities have been taken up by consumers at 27c@30c.

**Benzaldehyde**—U.S.P. goods are weak among second hands who are offering spot goods at 95c. Contracts on the free from chlorine are reported at \$1.75, and the technical is easy at 65c. The volume of buying on the above grades is light, and supplies are more than sufficient to care for the present business.

**Benzylchloride**—A steadier tone prevails, following the cleaning up of surplus stocks which have kept the market weak for some time. Spot goods are at higher levels of 30c@35c. Export offerings of the British American stocks are made at 35c f. a. s. New York.

**Dimethylaniline**—Domestic consumers are in the market for large quantities, and the export inquiry is heavy. Prices are somewhat steadier at 45c@50c a pound.

**Para Nitraniline**—First hands report considerable underlying strength because of the liberal buying and numerous inquiries received. Quotations are 95c@\$1.10 according to seller with second hands 5c lower.

**Para Phenylediamine**—Prices show a wide divergence among sellers. The range is \$2.75@\$3.25. However, it is safe to state that the majority of sales are passing to the consumer at \$2.75@\$3.00.

**Para Toluidine**—There is a heavy absorption of stocks among consumers, and the available supplies are light. Higher spot prices are named by certain factors, who are maintaining their quotations at \$1.65 per pound. Figures at \$1.50 are reported on future shipments.

**Ortho Toluidine**—An increasing demand is fast absorbing the stocks on hand, and large quantities are passing at 30c a pound. The call is keen, and prices are well maintained.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—Offerings are somewhat tight, following the steady demand. Prices are holding at \$1.80 to \$2.00 according to the quantity involved. The crude is weak at \$1.50 per pound, and very little business is reported.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DYES

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., July 21.—Imports of dyes and dyestuffs during May were valued at more than \$300,000. Imports of alizarin and alizarin dyes amounted to 1,721 pounds, valued at \$1,635, all of which came from England. We also imported 17,357 pounds of natural indigo, valued at \$16,055, which came from British India.

Imports of colors and dyes not elsewhere specified were the largest item, the total being 150,026 pounds, valued at \$272,529. Of this total, 125,046 pounds, valued at \$249,153, came from Switzerland; 18,271 pounds, valued at \$26,149, from England; 5,554 pounds, valued at \$2,232, from Canada; 1,000 pounds, valued at \$859, from Scotland, and 155 pounds, valued at \$136, from Japan.

Of the 73,392 pounds of synthetic indigo, valued at \$28,214, imported during the month, 7,392 pounds, valued at \$27,090, came from Switzerland, the rest coming from France. Extracts for dyeing, imported during the month, totaled 4,719 pounds, valued at \$7,480, of which, according to the Department, 826 pounds, valued at \$7,332, came from France, and the rest from Japan.

Exports of dyes during the month totaled more than three-quarters of a million dollars: Aniline dyes, \$585,970; logwood extract, \$129,229; all other dyes, \$239,744.

#### HOPE TO MAKE DYESTUFFS MORE CHEAPLY

Cheaper processes for the manufacture of a number of dyestuffs and medicinal preparations will result, it is believed, from discoveries made by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture who have been investigating ways of making certain sulphonlic acids. With a view to helping the chemical industry of the country, the department is offering to cooperate with manufacturers in establishing the process on a commercial scale. In the laboratory experiments, the sulphonation of a number of hydrocarbons has been studied, and in some cases the laboratory work has reached a stage that large-scale experiments are necessary to prove the value of the process. The work on benzene is most advanced. Sulphonated benzene is used in the manufacture of resorcinol and of synthetic phenol. The laboratory work on the sulphonation of other hydrocarbons is nearing completion.

#### NEWPORT CHEMICAL'S SUPPLY SOURCES

The dyestuff and chemical trade generally will be interested in the consolidation of the Steel & Tube Company of America, which includes the large mining properties of the Newport Mining Company and the Northwestern Iron Company owned by the Schlesinger interests of Milwaukee, who also own the Newport Chemical Works, Inc. The mining properties furnished the raw materials for the Chemical Company. It is understood the sources of supply are not to be affected by the consolidation, however.

An issue of \$17,500,000 preferred stock, 7 per cent cumulative, is offered by William A. Reed & Co., New York. The net profits of the company available for dividends and depreciation reserves for the past three years amounted to \$8,622,198 in 1918; \$6,636,730 in 1917, and \$6,246,152 in 1916.

The Lehigh Chemical Company, Allentown, Pa., is being organized by Stanley Stanislaus, Abraham Söfranczy and others, for the manufacture of chemical specialties.

## The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 28 and 29.

### GERMANS CUTTING CHEMICAL PRICES

**Depreciation of the Mark Enables Them to Sell Abroad at One-Third the Price Possible if Mark Stood at Par—British Feel the Competition Already**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 22.—German export trade competition is already an accomplished fact, as some manufacturers are now discovering, and until the German currency is restored to its pre-war level abroad there will be no chance whatever for American and British manufacturers to compete successfully with Germany in the neutral markets of the world, so long as their stocks last. The whole question turns upon the depreciation of the German mark, and does not in the slightest degree demonstrate any want of skill or capacity on the part of ourselves or our Allies. The press is now strongly commenting on this loss of trade without pointing out the obvious explanation that if the mark is worth its face value in Germany, and only a third of the face value in a foreign country, the German exporter can sell in the currency of that foreign country at a price equivalent to exactly a third of what he would have sold at, had the rate of exchange been at par. On the other hand, by just so much as Germany gains in her export sales, she would stand to lose in buying raw materials from abroad, provided always she is not assisted by some benevolent intervention on the part of the Allies.

Owing to the vast number of troops, American and Colonial, that have been and are still being sent home, the already great shortage of steamers for trade purposes existing before the armistice has now become acute, and although merchant shipping appears to be controlled by Admiralty committees, this does not improve freight matters. Loud complaints are being made of the extortionate rates charged on some routes, especially to Spain, which seriously affect business. The War Office has issued the final scheme of demobilization from which it is plain that another six months will be occupied in returning overseas troops, so that an early amelioration of shipping costs cannot yet be counted on.

Oil of sandalwood, on account of lower freights and insurance from India, is moving in buyers' favor, but clove oil has recovered and the price advanced, following the movement of cloves.

The sharp fall in the New York Exchange is of sufficient importance to check the buying of American goods by London houses, and on the other hand to encourage American purchases here.

The failure of the Government to disclose its policy regarding import and export prohibitions announced by proclamation has caused advances in acetanilid, aspirin, amidopyrin, benzoic acid, bromides, formaldehyde, hexamine, the salicylates, methyl salicylate, phenacetin, phenazone and vanillin. Caffeine is easier. Opium and shellac are lower.

### GERMANY'S NITROGEN INDUSTRY

On the initiative of the German Government a syndicate of nitrogen manufacturers has been organized, which is determined to seek out and develop new markets. Germany is now able to produce 500,000 tons of nitrogen annually, while its domestic consumption is estimated at 225,000 tons, thus leaving an enormous quantity available for export. Before the war Germany imported from Chile each year 750,000 tons of saltpeter, representing 115,000 tons of nitrogen. The collapse of such a trade will be felt in the ocean freights of the world.

The trust is composed of the three large groups producing artificial nitrogen—the Baden Aniline and Soda Works of Ludwigshafen, who also control the plants at Oppau and Merseburg; the German Association for the Sale of Ammonia at Bochum, including the Upper Silesian Coke Works and the Chemical Factories Stock Co. as well as the Economic Association of Gas Works; and the Bavarian Nitrogen Works.

The German Government is represented in the board of directors and in the management. The principal directors are Dr. Brueckner, representing the government; Dr. Bueb, representing the Baden Aniline and Soda Works; Director Sohn, representing the German Association for the Sale of Ammonia, and Dr. Caro, representing the Bavarian concern.

### CHEMICAL MARKET IN MANCHESTER

Sir S. W. Royse & Co., Ltd., of Manchester, England, say of chemicals: Carbonate of potash has been in better demand and values are firmer. Caustic potash continues scarce and dear. Only a moderate business is being done in sulphate of potash. There has been more demand for Montreal potashes, but stocks are very small. Arsenic is firmer, and good sales have been made for near delivery. Business in yellow prussiate of potash is slow, but there is more inquiry for prussiate of soda. Tartaric acid continues in request at unchanged prices, but cream of tartar is only moving slowly. Citric acid is very firm and in short supply. More business is passing in bichromates of potash and soda at reduced prices. There is no change in oxalic acid. The demand for borax and boracic acid has slackened. Alum and sulphate of alumina are in good inquiry, and the works are fully engaged. There has been a very heavy demand for muriate of ammonia and sal ammoniac, and the quantities exported show a considerable increase on the previous month. Bleaching powder continues quiet, but caustic soda has a fair inquiry.

The American Chamber of Commerce for Spain, located at Barcelona, has issued its annual report which includes a list of members, proceedings at the annual meeting, by-laws and a report on the efforts of the directors to establish the parcel-post system between the United States and Spain. Among the members are the following New York concerns: Aeolian Company, American Aniline Products, Inc., American Trading Co., Boera Brothers, Caragol and Son., Inc., Spanish Chamber of Commerce of New York, R. G. Dun & Co., Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Ingersoll-Rand Company, Mac Andrews, Forbes & Co., National City Co. of New York, National Association of Manufacturers of U. S. A., Price, Waterhouse & Co., Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., United States Steel Products Co.

**SUPPLIES OF CHILIAN NITRATE**

Commenting on the nitrate of soda situation for the past six months and stocks on hand in Chile and exports since January 1, W. Montgomery & Co., Ltd., London, say in part: With sulphate of ammonia at £15/16 per ton, nitrate was not in demand in the early months of the year, but after a cold and wet spring extending to the end of April, nitrate was inquired for at even £6 or £7 per ton more than sulphate, which fertilizer is not sufficiently quick in its action to re-vivify plant life.

That the demand for fertilizers will be great next season is tolerably certain. All the countries which have been deeply engaged in warfare for five years and who for that reason have been unable to cultivate their lands as in peace time will require great quantities. Nitrate of soda, because of its quick results, is sure to be much in favor.

Stocks in Chile, June 30, amounted to 1,510,000 tons against 940,000 tons in 1918. Exports from Chile for the past six months are as follows:

	1918	1919
Europe and Egypt .....	Tons 531,000	61,000
United States .....	" 757,000	107,000
Other parts .....	" 54,000	46,000
	<hr/> 1,342,000	<hr/> 214,000

Production for the past six months shows, as was only to be expected (with the closing of so many oficinas) a heavy falling off at 20,000,000 quintals as compared with 31,628,000 for the same period last year.

**THE QUININE BUREAU OF AMSTERDAM**

The Quinine Bureau established in Amsterdam consists of three representatives of the planters in Java and three representatives of the manufacturers—the Amsterdam Quinine Factory, the Bandoeng Quinine Factory and the Netherlands Quinine Factory at Maarsen. A neutral chairman presides and the Bureau establishes prices. The planters receive three-fifths of the first 20 florins of the net prices fixed by the Bureau and half of the excess.

The manufacturers receive the remainder. The Dutch manufacturers at first insisted on receiving the entire Javanese products, but finally allowed Japan to receive ten per cent of the production.

The British manufacturers made a contract with British planters in Java, and there are now three groups sharing in the output—Dutch planters who have contracted with Dutch manufacturers; Dutch producers supplying Japanese manufacturers, and British planters who have made a contract with British manufacturers. The contract between the cinchona planters of the Dutch Indies and the Dutch quinine factories runs until December 31, 1924.

The new arrangements were due to the method elaborated by Van Leersum, whereby it is possible to produce crude sulphate of quinine from bark on the plantations. There is a great saving in cost because the bark need not be dried or pressed or packed in bales. Crude quinine which represents an amount of bark that would fill thirty-five cases can be shipped in one case. The difference in freight is enormous.

Instead of making one sailing every two months, officials of the Grace Steamship Company announce that sailings will soon take place every three weeks. The trip to Chile is now made in eighteen days by the steamer Santa Luisa, which is the only one of the five Grace steamers designed for this route that has remained in this service.

**TRADE WITH GERMANY RESTRICTED**

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that general import licenses PBF No. 37 (W. T. B. R. 736), issued May 8, 1919, amended by W. T. B. R. 739, issued May 16, 1919, has been revised and extended, effective July 14, 1919, so as to permit the free importation from Germany of all commodities except those hereinafter specifically mentioned.

As now amended, general import license PBF No. 37 authorizes the importation into the United States from all countries of the world except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities, of all commodities except those herein-after enumerated, to wit:

1—The following foodstuffs:

(a) Sugar.

(b) Wheat and wheat flour, the control over whose importation is now vested in the Wheat Director. (See W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919.)

2—The following commodities, the importation of which continues to be controlled by reason of existing agreements:

Pig tin and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, anti-friction metals, waste metals and other metals containing tin, except tin plate and tin plate scrap.

3—Salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsphenamine, and all substitutes therefor and equivalents thereof.

4—All commodities whatsoever which have been produced or manufactured in Hungary.

5—The following commodities, the control of whose importation by individual import licenses is desirable:

(a) Dyes and dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes and intermediates.

(b) Potash.

(c) All drugs and chemicals.

The general license does not authorize trade with respect to any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act as amended, has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported to him or any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of said act, the Alien Property Custodian has seized or has required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid over to him.

It should be noted that the foregoing paragraph five, as now amended, provides that hereafter individual import licenses will be required for all importations of drugs and chemicals from every source whatsoever.

All applications for licenses to import dyes or dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes and intermediates, must be accompanied by supplemental information sheets as set forth in W. T. B. R. 670, issued March 27, 1919 (Bureau of Imports ruling 489).

American consuls abroad have been instructed to issue certificates of non-enemy origin before certifying invoices covering shipments of potash, dyes or dyestuffs or drugs or chemicals intended for importation into the United States.

The French Government has issued a decree regarding imports by which the Government releases certain products which were under restrictions during the war. The most important classes of goods released from Government control are wool, coal and coke, coal tar intermediates and dyestuffs, toilet preparations, textile goods of all kinds, jewelry, imitation jewelry, watches and clocks, and musical instruments.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large quantities in original packages. All prices are quoted on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. Where the price of a product is indicated by two sets of figures separated by a dash (.16 — .19), it means that various manufacturers or importers of the item quote different prices which are all included within this range.

For the ready reference of foreign buyers, the following table of equivalents is published:

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons  
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon  
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters  
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon  
1 American Gallon ( $H_2O$ ) weighs 8 pounds  
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram  
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

## Pharmaceutical Products

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk..lb.	.35	.37
Acetone .....	.13½	.15
Acetylpenetidin .....	2.25	2.30
Aconitine, Sulph., ½-oz. vials.ea.	—	.25
Adeps Lanae, hydrous.....lb.	—	.20
Anhydrous .....	lb.	.26
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.	—	.49
190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	—	.495
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof..gal.	—	.50
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.....gal.	1.18	1.22
97 p.c.....gal.	1.20	1.23
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	.38	.42
188 proof .....	gal.	.42
Aldehyde .....	lb.	1.25
Aloin U.S.P., powd.....lb.	.95	.96
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst..lb.	.65	.70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P..lb.	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P. ....lb.	.95	1.00
Bromide, green, bulk....lb.	.54	.55
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. lb.	.12	.12½
Chloride U.S.P. ....lb.	.24	.25
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	2.10
Iodide .....	lb.	4.65
Molybdate, Pure .....	lb.	—
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....lb.	.25	.26
Gran. ....lb.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure .....	lb.	.83
Persulphate .....	lb.	.95
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	lb.	.50
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.80	.85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	3.50	4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	lb.	.18
Needle powder .....	lb.	.11
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur .....	lb.	.35
Antipyrine, bulk .....	lb.	10.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride..oz.	—	.29.80
Arsols .....	lb.	.08
Arsenic, red .....	lb.	.40
White .....	lb.	.08½
Aspirin .....	lb.	.75
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	—	.40.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	—	.25.00
Barbital .....	oz.	—
Barium Carb. prec., pure....lb.	.28	.29
"Chlorate, pure .....	lb.	.50
"Nominal.	—	—
Glycerin, C. P. ....lb.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added.....lb.	19½	20
C. P. in cans.....lb.	21½	22
Dynamite, drums included.....lb.	—	—
Saponifications, loose .....	lb.	.11
Sap Lye, loose .....	lb.	.39½
Guaiacol, liquid .....	lb.	.15.00
Crystals .....	lb.	.17.00
Carbonate .....	lb.	.16.00
Guarana .....	lb.	.35
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	.37.50
Imported .....	lb.	.75.00
Heramethylenetetramine .....	lb.	.30
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles .....	gross	.75
12-oz. bottles .....	gross	.16.25
16-oz. bottles .....	gross	.19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk .....	lb.	.20
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed .....	lb.	4.25
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	.50
Crystals .....	lb.	.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII. ....lb.	—	.12
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.13
Green scales, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.14
Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.16
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.13
*Kamala, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.13
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.49
Anhydrous, cans .....	lb.	.21
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.28
Licorice, U. S. P., Mass. ....lb.	—	.61
"Sticks, bds. Corigliano. ....lb.	—	.34
Lithium Carbonate .....	lb.	.13
Citrato .....	lb.	.13
Lupulin .....	lb.	.20
Lycopodium, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.18
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.12
Glycerophosphate .....	lb.	.15
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	.165
Iodide .....	lb.	.18
Oxide, tins light .....	lb.	.18
Peroxide, cans .....	lb.	.18
Salicylate .....	lb.	.50
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. ....lb.	—	—
U.S.P. 100-lbs. ....lb.	2.25	.29
Manganese Glycerophos. ....lb.	—	.32
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII. ....lb.	2.00	.29
Iodide .....	lb.	.48
Peroxide .....	lb.	.75
Sulphate, crystals .....	lb.	.35
Menthol, Japanese .....	lb.	.75
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.....ea.	—	.10.00
Bisulphite .....	lb.	.12
Blue Mass .....	lb.	.81
Powdered .....	lb.	.33
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. ....lb.	—	.79
50 p.c. ....lb.	—	.10
Citrine Ointment .....	lb.	.60
Calomel, Amer. ....lb.	—	.67
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. ....lb.	—	.15
Powdered, Granular .....	lb.	.150
Iodide, Green .....	lb.	.38
Red .....	lb.	.39
Yellow .....	lb.	.38
Red Precipitate .....	lb.	.184
Powdered .....	lb.	.194
White Precipitate .....	lb.	.196
Powdered .....	lb.	.201
with chalk .....	lb.	.81
Methyl salicylate .....	lb.	.45
Methylene Blue, medicinal. ....lb.	—	.12.00
Milk, powdered .....	lb.	.16
Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	.95	1.10
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums. ....lb.	.18	.20
Morphine, Acet. bulk .....	oz.	.9.80
Hydrochloride, bulk .....	oz.	.9.80
Sulphate, bulk .....	oz.	.9.80
Diacetyl, Alkaloid .....	oz.	.14.30
Diacetyl, Hydcl. ....oz.	—	.13.05
Ethyl Hydcl. ....oz.	—	.14.85
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	—	—
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate. ....lb.	.16	.18
Sulphate .....	lb.	.27
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	—	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.80
Granular .....	lb.	.10.00
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.9.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50	.13
Papain .....	lb.	.35
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. ....lb.	3.10	.18
Paris Green, kegs. ....lb.	.35	.35
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. ....lb.	.05	.05
Cream White .....	lb.	.07
Lily White .....	lb.	.094
Snow White .....	lb.	.13
"Nominal.	—	.13

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phenolphthalein	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	.40
Red	lb.	—	.75
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	9.50
Podophyllin	lb.	—	6.25
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Bisulphite	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .51
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .27
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10....	lb.	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P....	lb.	—	1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75% ...	oz.	1.75	— 1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.95	— 2.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	—	1.50
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartate, powdered	lb.	—	1.25
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.25
Freon, oz. bottles	7.00	— 7.50	
5 gr. bottles	1.50	— 1.60	
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins...oz.	—	— .80	
1-oz. tins	—	— .88	
Second Hands, Java....oz.	.85	— .90	
Second Hands, American...oz.	.90	— .93	
Bisulphite, 100-oz. tins...oz.	—	— .80	
Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	1.17
Benzoate	oz.	—	1.17
Citrate	oz.	—	1.17
Dihydrochloride	oz.	—	1.17
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.07
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.17
Phosphate	oz.	—	1.07
Salicylate	oz.	—	1.07
Tannate	oz.	—	1.07
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins...oz.	—	— 1.05	
Sulphate, tins...oz.	—	— .70	
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P....lb.	6.50	— 7.00	
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs...lb.	—	— .43	
Powdered bksla.	lb.	—	.43
Esparow, triple	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Sacharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Salicyl. bulk	lb.	30.00	— 30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	.75
Sarcosin, cryst., U.S.P....lb.	56.00	— 59.00	
Powdered	lb.	57.00	— 60.00
Solidif. Mixture, bbls...lb.	—	— 334	
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots...oz.	.67	— .69	
Soup, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.42	— .45
Powd. U.S.P., bbls....lb.	.43	— .44	
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .20
Green, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran...lb.	25	— 28	
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P....lb.	—	— .85	
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls...lb.	.034	— .04	
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	.50	— .51	
Cocodylate	oz.	—	1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.			
crystals, c. b. 10.....lb.	—	— .18	
Granular, c. b. 10.....lb.	—	— .20	
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII...lb.	—	— 1.15	
Granular, U.S.P., IX....lb.	—	— 1.30	
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.30	— .35
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P....lb.	1.00	— 1.05	
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.90
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran...lb.	—	— .13	
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P....lb.	—	— .40	
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.0134	— .0134
Sternotin. Brom. Cryst., blk...lb.	.50	— .51	
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40	— .45
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P....lb.	.50	— .55	
Mychmine Alk., cryst....oz.	—	— 1.80	
Acetate	oz.	—	1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk....oz.	—	— 1.40	
Sugar of Milk, Powdered....lb.	.44	— .46	
Saponin, 100-oz. lots...oz.	1.15	— 1.20	
Sulphonylethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00	— 16.75	
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P....lb.	13.00	— 14.00	
Sulphur, roll, bbls....100 lbs.	—	— 2.75	
Flour, com'l.	100 lbs.	—	2.85
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	3.00
Precip., U.S.P....lb.	—	— .10	
Nominal			

## WHERE TO BUY

## 1892 CHEMICALS 1919

## DYE STUFFS

## French Prussiates

ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR.  
450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Artificial	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Sweet	lb.	.85	— .90
Peach Kernel	lb.	.38	— .40
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Bay, N. F.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.25	— 5.30
Synthetic	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
*Bois de Rose	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.20	— .21
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	—	— 6.75
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Lead, Free	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	.21	— .23
Citronella, Native	lb.	23.00	— 24.00
Java	lb.	.45	— .49
Cloves, can	lb.	.65	— .70
Bottles	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Copainia, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— 2.90
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 45.00
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Cumin	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Eriigeron	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.25	— 9.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Turkish	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	— 1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	6.40	— 6.75
Twice rect.	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wood	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 6.75
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Linaloe	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— 30.00
Artificial	lb.	—	— 10.25
Nutmoll, bigarade	lb.	95.00	— 105.00
Petae	lb.	120.00	— 130.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	— 30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Italian	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.42	— .44
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	—	— 8.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 8.75
Bottles	lb.	9.25	— 9.75
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
French	lb.	7.50	— 8.25
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilia	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.00	— 17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	—	— 17.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Rosemary	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Safrol	lb.	—	— .60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.50	— 10.75
West Indies	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Artificial	lb.	.45	— .48
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Spearmint	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Spruce	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 45
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	— 4.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.	lb.	17.00	— 18.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	— 12.00
*Nominal			

[JULY 23, 1919]

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## **OLEORESINS**

Aspidium (Malefern) .....	.lb.	10.00	-11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles.....	.lb.		- 4.00
Cubeb .....	.lb.	7.75	- 8.00
Ginger .....	.lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Malefern .....	.lb.		-10.00
Mullein (so-called) .....	.lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Orris, domestic .....	.lb.		- 2.00
Imported .....	.lb.	20.00	-21.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) .lb.		7.50	- 8.00
Pepper, black .....	.lb.		- 7.00

## **Crude Drugs**

## MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar.	See Isinglass.		
No. 1	lb.	.75	.78
No. 2	lb.	.72	.75
No. 3	lb.	.67	.70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.40	.45
Sweet	lb.	.45	.50
Meal	lb.	.50	.55
Ambregris, black	oz.	—	—10.00
Grey	lb.	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.30	.35
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	.27
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	1.40	1.45
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.07	.08
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	1.25
Russian, whole	lb.	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	—	3.25
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05	.07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	.05
Civet	oz.	3.00	3.20
Colocynth, Apples	Trieste	lb.	.30
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.35
Spanish Apples	lb.	.45	.50
Cuttienish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.60	.65
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.70	1.75
Small	lb.	1.55	1.60
French	lb.	.55	.60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.35	.40
Reeds	lb.	—	2.50
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	4.00
Spanish	lb.	—	4.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	4.00
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	lb.	.53	.60
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	lb.	.35	.40
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	.80
Russian	lb.	—	10.00
See Agar Agar			
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.18	.20
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.22	.24
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	.68
Small flake	lb.	.65	.68
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.21	.24
Irish	lb.	.12	.14
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	12.00	12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	19.00
Tonquin	oz.	40.00	43.00
"Synthetic"	oz.	30.00	30.10
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	.08
Powdered	lb.	.13	.14
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	1.28
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	.55
Ground	lb.	.55	.60
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	3.30
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.30	.35
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	1.60	1.65
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	1.25	.13
	per kg.	—	6.25

BATTAGLIE

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.45	— .50
South American	lb.	.60	— .65
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Oregon	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Peru	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Tolu	lb.	1.50	— 1.60

DATA TEST

	lb.	\$	\$
Angostura	lb.	28	30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	17	21
*Bayberry	lb.	19	21
Blackhawk, of root	lb.	55	66
of Tree	lb.	35	40
Burthorn	lb.	23	24
Calisaya	lb.	96	100
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	18	19
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	26	27
Siftings	lb.	12	13
Chestnut	lb.	10	10
*Nominal			

## **WHERE TO BUY**

**Antoine Chiris Co.**  
NEW YORK  
**IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS**  
**ESSENTIAL OILS**  
**SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS**

Cinchona red quilla

Bronia, red quills	lb.	.65	.80
Bronia	lb.	.50	.55
"Yellow "quills"	lb.		
"Broken	lb.	.70	.75
"Lixa, pale, ba.	lb.		
"Powdered, boxed	lb.		
<b>"Masacairo, yellow, powd."</b>	<b>lb.</b>		
Condurango	lb.	.10	.11
Cotton Root	lb.	.19	.20
Cramp (true)	lb.	.45	.50
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	.11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09 <sup>1/2</sup>	.10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.15	.18
Select bds.	lb.	.20	.24
Hemlock	lb.	.07	.08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	<b>.10<sup>1/2</sup></b>
Mezereon	lb.	.22	.23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	.09
White	lb.	.08	.09
"Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.17	.20
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	.13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.10	.12
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.18	.20
Northern	lb.	.18	.20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	.28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	.28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.30	.32
Select	lb.	.40	.45
Simaruba	lb.	.60	.65
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	.14
Cut	lb.	.24	.25
Crushed	lb.	.21	.22
Wahoo, of Root	lb.		.50
of Tree	lb.		.24
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	.07
White	lb.	.16	.17
White Pine Rossed	lb.	.07	.08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	.08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.12	.16
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	.09

#### **BEANS**

Cabalar	.....	lb.	.55	-	56
St. Ignatius	.....	lb.	.30	-	32
St. John's Bread	.....	lb.	.29	-	30
Tonka, Angostura	.....	lb.	-	-	1.75
Para	.....	lb.	-	-	1.25
Sun-nam	.....	lb.	1.15	-	1.20
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	....	lb.	4.25	-	4.50
Cuts	.....	lb.	3.50	-	3.75
Bourbon	.....	lb.	3.00	-	3.25
South American	.....	lb.	3.00	-	3.50
Tahiti, White Label	....	lb.	1.50	-	1.60
Green Label	.....	lb.	1.40	-	1.50
<b>BERRIES</b>					
Cubeb, ordinary	.....	lb.	1.30	-	1.35
XX	.....	lb.	1.34	-	1.38
Powdered	.....	lb.	1.35	-	1.40
Fish	.....	lb.	.60	-	.65
Horse, Nettle, dry	.....	lb.	.40	-	.45
Juniper	.....	lb.	.10	-	.11
Laurel	.....	lb.	.08	-	.10
Eoke	.....	lb.	.14	-	.15

#### **GUMS**

Aloe, Barbados	.lb.	.98	15
Cape	.lb.	.13	15
Curacao, cases	.lb.	.08	15
Socotrine, whole	.lb.	.90	15
Powdered	.lb.	—	15
Ammoniac, tears	.lb.	1.45	15
Powdered	.lb.	1.69	15
Arabic, firsts	.lb.	—	15
*Seconds	.lb.	.50	15
Sorts Amber	.lb.	1.45	15
Powdered	.lb.	.30	15
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	.lb.	3.75	15
Powdered	.lb.	—	15
Benzoin, Siam	.lb.	.80	15
Sumatra	.lb.	.35	15
Camphor, red	.lb.	—	25
Catechu	.lb.	.11	15
Chicle, Mexican	.lb.	1.25	15
Euphorbium	.lb.	.28	15
Powdered	.lb.	.35	15
Galbanum	.lb.	1.33	15
Gamboge	.lb.	—	15
Guaiac	.lb.	—	15
Hemlock	.lb.	.82	15
Kino	.lb.	.45	15
Mastic	.lb.	—	15
Myrrh, Select	.lb.	.90	15
Sorts	.lb.	.70	15
Siftings	.lb.	—	15
Olibanum, siftings	.lb.	.15	15
Tears	.lb.	.15	15
Sandarac	.lb.	.50	15
*Senegale, picked	.lb.	—	15
Sorts	.lb.	—	15
Spruce	.lb.	.63	25
Storax, Art, cases	.lb.	1.60	15
*Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	—	15
Tragacanth, Aleppo	firsts	.lb.	15
Seconds	.lb.	—	15
*Thirds	.lb.	—	15
Turkey, firsts	.lb.	2.75	15
Seconds	.lb.	—	15

LEAVES AND HERBS

	lb.	£	s
Aconite	.08	1	0
Balmoney	.11	1	0
Bay, true	lb.	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	—	4
Boneset, leaves and tops	.12	1	0
Buchu, short	2.00	2	0
"Long"	lb.	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	—
American	.29	3	0
Catnip	lb.	15	0
Chestnut	lb.	26	0
Chireta	lb.	29	0
Coca, Huasca	Truxillo	lb.	70
Coltsfoot	lb.	18	0
Conium	lb.	29	0
Corn Sill	lb.	12	0
Damiana	lb.	—	—
Deer Tongue	lb.	14	0
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	25	0
Imported	lb.	30	0
Eucalyptus	lb.	10	0
Euphorbia Pilulifers	lb.	15	0
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	39	0
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
"Russian"	lb.	1.20	12
Domestic	lb.	50	0
Henbane	lb.	45	0
Horehound	lb.	14	0
Jaborandi	lb.	—	—
Laurel	lb.	10	0
Life Everlasting	lb.	10	0
Liverwort	lb.	21	0
Lobelia	lb.	14	0
Matico	lb.	23	0
"Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
French	lb.	48	0
Motherwort herb	lb.	16	0
Patchouli	lb.	76	0
Pennyroyal	lb.	18	0
Peppermint, American	lb.	26	0
Pichi	lb.	11	0
Prince's Pine	lb.	28	0
"Nominal."	lb.	—	—

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulquilla	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	—	— .65
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—
“Grinding”	lb.	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.10½	— .11
Spanish	lb.	.08½	— .09
Savory	lb.	.20½	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	— .80
Siftings	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.09	— .10
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40	— .45
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Snaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.20	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.10	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.08	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.10	— .12

### ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	—	—
Aikanet	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Althea, cut	lb.	.70	— .75
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.37	— .48
Imported	lb.	.59	— .69
Araxis	lb.	.25	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	— .10
Bermuda	lb.	—	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	—	— .21
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	— .12
Bearfoot	lb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	lb.	.60	— .65
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	— .17
Beth	lb.	.18	— .20
Blood	lb.	.35	— .40
Biseeing	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.24	— .26
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .21
American	lb.	.18	— .19
Calmus, bleached	lb.	.60	— .65
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.20	— .21
Cobosh, black	lb.	.09	— .10
Blue	lb.	.14	— .15
Colchicum	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.17	— .18
Cranebill, see Geranium.	lb.	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.24	— .26
American	lb.	.24	— .26
Daggergrass Dom.	lb.	.39	— .45
Cat Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.35	— .36
Hecampagne	lb.	.12	— .14
Gaiangal	lb.	.28	— .30
Gedenum	lb.	.09	— .13
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .15
Geranium	lb.	.07	— .09
Ginger, “Jamaica, unbleached”	lb.	.16	— .23
Bleached	lb.	.26	— .28
Ginger, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 9.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	— 22.00
Golden Seal	lb.	.50	— .53
Powdered	lb.	5.85	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
Imported	lb.	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— .325
Rio, whole	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— .325
Japa, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	— .90
Licorice, “Russian, cut.”	lb.	.80	— .80
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.17	— .19
Selected	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Lorange, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Mandragore	lb.	.27	— .29
Nominal	lb.	.14	— .15

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Oriss, Florentine bold	lb.	.22	— .23
Verona	lb.	.21	— .22
Parreira Brava	lb.	.30	— .32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.70	— .75
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	— .19
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Rhatany	lb.	.12	— .14
“Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Cuts	lb.	—	—
High Dried	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	— .82
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	.42	— .45
Seneca, Northern	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Southern	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Serpentaria	lb.	.60	— .65
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	— .40
Stripped	lb.	.50	— .55
Spikenard	lb.	.28	— .30
Squill, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Stillington	lb.	.13	— .14
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.12	— .12½
Aleppy	lb.	.09	— .09½
China	lb.	.10	— .10½
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.50	— .55
True (Aletris)	lb.	.55	— .60
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
“English”	lb.	—	—
“German”	lb.	—	—
“Japanese”	lb.	—	— 1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	— .20

### SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—
Star	lb.	.18	— .18½
Spanish	lb.	.21	— .21½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	—	—
South American	lb.	.12½	— .13
Caraway, African	lb.	.24	— .24½
Dutch	lb.	.25	— .25½
Domestic	lb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.90	— 1.60
Celery	lb.	.43	— .43½
Colchicum	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.06	— .07
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.06	— .07
Bleached	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dill	lb.	.17	— .17½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	— .14½
“German, small”	lb.	—	—
“Romanian, small”	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	— 19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	— .06½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.10	— .10½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08½	— .09
Larkspur	lb.	.40	— .45
Lobelia	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
“Dutch”	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	— .16
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.24½	— .25
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08½	— .09
*English, yellow	lb.	.30	— .31
Lobelia	lb.	.45	— .50
Parsley	lb.	.23	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .77
Russian blue	lb.	.30	— .32
Indian	lb.	—	— 1.00
Quince	lb.	—	—
Rape, English	lb.	.10	— .10½
Japanese small	lb.	.08½	— .09
Domestic	lb.	.30	— .31
Sabaddilis	lb.	.14	— .15
Stramonium	lb.	.25	— .26
Srophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Kombe	lb.	.75	— .80
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.21½	— .21½
South American	lb.	.11	— .11½
Manchurian	lb.	—	—

\*Nominal.

Worm, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Levant	lb.	.68	— .70

### SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.17	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.15	— .16
Japan Caps	lb.	—	—
Cassis Birds	lb.	.21	— .22
China, Selected, mats.	lb.	.52	— .58
Saigon, assortt.	lb.	.25½	— .31½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.16	— .17
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.38	— .40
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.48	— .49
Amboynas	lb.	.70	— .80
Penang	lb.	.15½	— .16
Ginger, African	lb.	.16	— .17
Cochin, “D”	lb.	.17½	— .18
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.15	— .16
Japan	lb.	—	—
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .52
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.45	— .46
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.45	— .46
Nutmegs, 110c.	lb.	.27½	— .28½
Pepper, Black, Sing.	lb.	.22	— .23
White	lb.	.34	— .35
Pimento, Select	lb.	.08½	— .09

### WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.53	— .54
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.43	— .44
Light, refined	lb.	.46	— .47
Dark	lb.	.44	— .45
Candelilla	lb.	.31	— .32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	—
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.92	— .93
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.65	— .66
Chalky	lb.	.57	— .60
Cessin, Yellow	lb.	.16	— .18
White	lb.	.18	— .23
Japan	lb.	.20	— .22
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .36
Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
Green	lb.	—	—
Refined, white	lb.	—	—
“Domestic”	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-139 deg. m.p.	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10	— .10½

### Stearic Acid—

Single pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Triple pressed	lb.	—	— .26½

### Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	6.75	— 7.50
80 p.c., comm., bbls.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.75
Glacial, bbls.	—	12.00	— 12.25
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.03½	— .04
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .16
Potash lump	lb.	.08	— .08½
Ground	lb.	.19	— .20½
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.08	— .08½
Soda, Ground	— 100 lbs.	—	.10
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	.27½	— .30
Sulph.	lb.	.16	— .19
Low grade	lb.	.14	— .16
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.07	— .08
Heavy	lb.	.08	— .08½
Arsenic, white	lb.	.22	— .25
Red	lb.	.30	— .35
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.17	— .20
Ammonia Nitrate	lb.	.08	— .09
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	lb.	.07	— .08
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .06
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .06
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.39½
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	—	.13
Lump	lb.	.22	— .23
Sulphate, foreign	— 100 lbs.	4.10	— 4.30
“Domestic,” bulk	100 lbs.	.20	— .21
Antimony, Sulphuret	lb.	.21	— .22
Crimson	lb.	.35	— .40
Golden	lb.	—	—
Carbon disulfide, tech 500	lbs. bulk	.05	— .06
*Nominal.	—	—	—

[JULY 23, 1919]

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.03%	.04%
Barium, chloride	ton	65.00	75.00
Binoxide	lb.	.22%	.23
Dioxide	lb.	.26	.27
80-82 p.c.	lb.	—	.20
86-88 p.c.	lb.	—	.22
88-90 p.c.	lb.	—	.22
Nitrate	lb.	.11	.13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks 100 lbs.	2.00	—	.22
Calcium Acetate	ton	2.00	2.10
Carbide	lb.	.05	.07
Carbonate	lb.	.01%	.02%
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	18.00	—	.21
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.07%	.09
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.11	.12
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.26	.28
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	.48
Powdered	lb.	.40	.42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76.	lb.	.27	.28
Sulphate, 98.99 p.c. 100 lbs.	8.85	8.90	—
99 p.c. carlots N.Y. ton	—	9.0	—
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.15	.20
Flourspat	ton	24.00	35.00
Fuel Oil, crude	gal.	2.25	2.50
Refined	gal.	3.75	3.80
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls. lb.	.06	—	.07%
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.09%	.10
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	—
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c.	lb.	.05	.07
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14	—
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13%	.14
Granulated	lb.	.13%	.14
Brown Broken	lb.	.12%	.13
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.28	.30
Paste	lb.	.16	.17
Nitrate	lb.	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.09%	—	.13
Foreign	lb.	—	—
Red, American	lb.	.10%	.13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	.08%	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	.09%	.13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	.13
English	lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate	—	—	—
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	2.65
Sulphur solution	gal.	.17	.22
Magnesite	ton	—	.62
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.03%	.04
Muriatic acid,	—	—	—
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.35	—
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	—
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.75	—
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	.50
Salts, single	lb.	.10	.14
double	lb.	.10	.11
Nitric acid, 63 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	.054
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06%	.06%
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06%	.07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07%	.074
Phosphoric Acid, 35-88 p.c. lb.	.33	—	.38
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.21%	.25%
Phosphorus, red	lb.	.60	.65
Yellow	lb.	.35	.40
Sesquisulphide	lb.	.22	.25
Plaster of Paris	bbb.	1.50	—
True Dental	bbb.	1.75	—
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.29	.35
Sticks	lb.	.125	—
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.21%	.24
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	—	.50
85-85 p.c.	lb.	.14	.16
85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	.17%
90-95 p.c.	lb.	.22	.25
96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	Nominal
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.23	—
Powdered, American	lb.	.23	—
Japanese	lb.	.22	—
Muriate, basic 80 p.c.	ton	100.00	—
Foreign	—	—	—
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.45	.50
Prussiate, red	lb.	.80	.85
Yellow	lb.	.40	.45
Sulphate	—	—	—
150.00	—	—	—
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.15	.16
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	1.90	2.15
In bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00	2.20
Dense 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	2.40	2.65
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.25	3.50
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06%	.07
Bichromate	lb.	.07%	.08
Bisulphite	ton	3.00	4.00
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.	—	1.35	—
Bicarbonate	lb.	—	2.40
Chlorate	lb.	.15	.17
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.30	.32
Hyposulph. bbls. gran. 100 lbs.	—	3.60	—
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	3.85
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	2.90	2.95
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	3.40

\*Nominal

### WHERE TO BUY

## ZINC OXIDE Lead Free

New York      Trenton      Chicago  
Boston      San Francisco

Sodium, Phos., Refined	lb.	.06%	.07
Nitrite	lb.	.08%	.11
Prussian, Yellow	lb.	.18	.20
Silicate, 60 deg.	lb.	.03	.03%
40 deg.	lb.	.02	.02%
Sulphide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.04%	.05%
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.02	.02%
Sulphite	lb.	.03	.03%
Sulphur, Glb. salt, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25	1.50
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.08	.11
Sulphur crude	ton	25.00	30.00
Flour	—	2.85	3.40
Roll	100 lbs.	2.70	3.15
Flowers	—	3.05	3.60
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots	ton	11.00	—13.00
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	17.00	—22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00	—24.00
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.	Nominal	—	—
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.21%	.22%
Crystals	lb.	.48	.50
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	.21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	.08%
Granulated	lb.	—	.13%
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	.13
Leaded	lb.	.08%	.10%
Sulphate	lb.	.03%	.04

Diethylamineline	lb.	1.35	—1.75
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.45	—.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.23	—.28
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	—.50
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.25	—.30
Diphenylamine	lb.	.55	—.70
Di oxy naphthalene	lb.	—	—
"G" Salt	lb.	.65	—.75
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	—2.00
Methylantraniline	lb.	—	—
Monochlorbenzol	lb.	.08%	.10
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.40	—1.90
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	—1.10
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.40	—.45
Sublimed	lb.	.35	—.45
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.15	—1.25
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	—	—
Sublimed	lb.	—	—
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.13	—.14
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.40	—.45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	—.35
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	—.85
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.15	—1.25
Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	—
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.30	—.35
Paranitraniline	lb.	.90	—1.00
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.10	—1.20
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.75	—3.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	1.80	—2.00
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	—6.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.85	—4.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	—
Tolidin	lb.	1.75	—2.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	.30	—.35
p-Toluidine	lb.	.50	—.60
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.25	—1.35
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	—.50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	—.50
Xylylidine	lb.	.45	—.50

### COAL-TAR COLORS:

ACID COLORS:	—	—	—
Black	lb.	1.15	—1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	—5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	—2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	—3.50
Orange 11	lb.	.50	—.60
Orange 111	lb.	1.00	—1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	—1.20
Scarlet	lb.	1.10	—1.30
Violet 10B	lb.	—	.650
Amidine Yellow R	lb.	—	—
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	—7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	—	.600
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	—	—
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	—
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	—
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	—4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Erythrosine	lb.	—	—
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	—	—
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	—	—
Granine	lb.	8.75	—10.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	—
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	—	—
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	—1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	—2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	—6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	—
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	—	—
Orange, R. G., contract.	lb.	2.00	—2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.65	—.75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	11.00	—15.00
Ponceau	lb.	—	—
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	—
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	—	—
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	—1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	—	—
Yellow for Wool	lb.	1.50	—2.25

### DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95	—1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	3.25	—3.75
Blue	lb.	—	—
Brown	lb.	1.55	—1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	—	—
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	—6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	—2.00
Yellow	lb.	2.00	—4.00
Violet conc.	lb.	2.20	—2.50
Benzol Purperine 10B	lb.	3.50	—4.00
Benzol Purperine 4B	lb.	2.00	—2.50
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb.	—	—
Chrysophenine, Imp.	lb.	—	—
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	—2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	—	—
Fusine	lb.	—	—
Glauberite	lb.	—	—
Fuscine	lb.	—	—
Gry	lb.	—	—
Ext.	lb.	—	—
Liquor	lb.	—	—
Nemacol	lb.	—	—
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	7.00	—8.00

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**OIL COLORS:**

Black	lb.	.70	-	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	-	2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	-	1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	-	2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	-	3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	-	2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	-	2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	-	-	.85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	-	-	.65
Jet	lb.	.90	-	1.00

**SULPHUR COLORS:**

Black	lb.	.30	-	.40
Blue, Dom.	lb.	-	-	1.25
Brown	lb.	.35	-	.45
Green	lb.	1.00	-	2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.00	-	1.75

**CHROME COLORS:**

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	-	9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	-	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	-	-	2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	-	-	1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	-	10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	-	-	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	-	-	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	-	1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20	-	2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	-	2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	-	2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	-	-	2.00

**BASIC COLORS:**

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	-	-	2.50
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	-	-	3.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.	1.00	-	1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.25	-	1.40
Chrysoidine R	lb.	-	-	1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	-	-	.90
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.50	-	6.50
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	-	-	8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	6.00	-	7.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	-	-	.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00	-	5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	-	12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb.	4.25	-	5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb.	10.00	-	12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	-	-	4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	-	-	3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.25	-	3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.60	-	2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	-	10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont'd.	lb.	-	-	27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	-	6.00
Victoria Blue, B.	lb.	-	-	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	-	-	6.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	-	7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	-	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	-	8.00

**NATURAL DYESTUFFS**

Asafoetida, fine	lb.	.32	-	.33
Seed	lb.	.06	-	.07
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	-	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.65	-	.80
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	-	-	-
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	-	3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.25	-	2.75
Guatema	lb.	2.00	-	2.25
Kurpas	lb.	2.00	-	2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	-	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.20	-	.25
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	-	-	.75
Chinese	lb.	.32	-	.34
Persian Berries	lb.	-	-	-
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.13%	-	.14
Alapey	lb.	-	-	.10

**DYEWOODS**

Barwood	lb.	.06	-	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	-	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	30.00	-	35.00
Chips	lb.	.04	-	.06
Hypnic, chips	lb.	.09	-	.10
Logwood Sticks	ton	25.00	-	35.00
Chips	lb.	.03%	-	.05%

Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	-	-	-
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	-	.16
Archil, Double	lb.	.17	-	.20

Triple	lb.	-	-	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.20	-	.25
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	lb.	-	-	-

Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.16	-	.18
Liquid	lb.	.15	-	.16
Tablet	lb.	.14	-	.15
Catbear, French	lb.	-	-	-

English Concentrated	lb.	.22	-	.26
Favine	lb.	1.00	-	.95
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	-	.27
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.30	-	.40

Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.14	-	.16%
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	-	.19
Nominal	lb.	-	-	-

**WHERE TO BUY**

### E. F. DREW & CO., Inc. 50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

#### Antiline Dyestuffs Dyewood Extracts Industrial Oils Chemicals

Degras, American	lb.	.06%	-	.07%
English	lb.	.08	-	.08%
Neutral	lb.	.15	-	.20
Horse	lb.	.12	-	.14
Lard, prime winter	gal.	-	-	2.90
Off prime	gal.	-	-	1.70
No. 1	gal.	-	-	1.25
Extra, No. 1	gal.	-	-	1.50
No. 2	gal.	-	-	1.20
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.35	-	1.38
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.37	-	1.40
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.40	-	1.45
*Northern, crude	gal.	-	-	1.05
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	-	-	1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	-	-	2.30
30 deg., cold test	gal.	-	-	2.20
40 deg., cold test	gal.	-	-	2.10
Dark	gal.	-	-	1.50
Prime	gal.	-	-	1.70
Oleo Oil	lb.	.30	-	.35
*Porpoise, body	gal.	-	-	-
Jaw	gal.	-	-	-
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	-	-	.20
Saponified	lb.	-	-	.20
Sperm, bleached winter	gal.	-	-	2.00
38 deg., cold test	gal.	-	-	1.95
45 deg., cold test	gal.	-	-	1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold	test	-	-	-
test	gal.	1.95	-	2.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.28	-	.28%
Double pressed	lb.	.29	-	.29%
Triple pressed	lb.	.30%	-	.31
Tallow, acidless	gal.	-	-	1.65
Prime	gal.	-	-	1.60
Whale, natural winter	gal.	-	-	1.25
Bleached, winter	gal.	-	-	1.30

**VEGETABLE OILS**

Castor, No. 1	bbls.	-	-	.21
Cases	lb.	-	-	.23
No. 3	lb.	-	-	.19%
China Wood Oil	bbls.	.23%	-	.24
Cocoanut, Dom. Ceylon	bbls.	-	-	.20%
Tanks	lb.	-	-	.19%
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	-	-	.21
*Tanks	lb.	-	-	.20
Corn, refined	bbls.	.28.56	-	.29.96
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	-	-	.23
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	.21%	-	.22
mills, in tanks	lb.	-	-	.25
Summer, yel, prime	bbl. lb.	-	-	.25
*White	lb.	-	-	-
*Winter yellow	lb.	-	-	-
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	-	-	2.17
5 barrel lots	gal.	-	-	2.20
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	-	-	2.21
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	-	-	2.22
Olive, denatured	gal.	-	-	2.25
Edible	gal.	-	-	3.00
*Fools	lb.	-	-	-
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	-	-	.18%
*Niger	lb.	-	-	.17
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	-	-	-
*Imported	lb.	-	-	-
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	-	-	.30
*Crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	-	-	-
Poppy Seed	lb.	2.85	-	3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	-	-	1.55
*Blown	gal.	-	-	1.60
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	-	-	2.40
*Imported	gal.	-	-	-
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	bbls.	-	-	.18
New York, bbls.	lb.	-	-	.20%

**MINERAL**

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	25-30	gal.	.20	.22
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	-	.22	-
Summer	gal.	-	.18	.19
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	-	.38	.42
Dark, filtered	gal.	-	.36	.40
Extra cold test	gal.	-	.50	.55
Dark steam, refined	gal.	-	.30	.33
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	-	-	.40
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.33@34	-	.30
gravity	gal.	-	-	-
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	-	.41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.30	-	.31
Red Paraffin	gal.	.26	-	.30
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	-	.41
No. 200	gal.	.38	-	.40
No. 100	gal.	.27	-	.30
No. 110	gal.	.28	-	.31
Nominal	gal.	-	-	-

**Oils****ANIMAL AND FISH  
(Carloads)**

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	-	-	1.20
Domestic, prime	gal.	-	-	1.15
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	-	-	80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	-	-	130.00
Nominal	gal.	-	-	-

[JULY 23, 1919]

JULY 2

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

### Miscellaneous

#### NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.
Rosin, common	200 lb. bbl.
Medium	bbl. 17.00
Pale	bbl. 18.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal. bbls. 12.50
	— 13.00

#### SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.
*Diamond "I"	lb.
V. S. O.	lb. 1.00
*Fine Orange	lb. 1.10
Second Orange	lb. — 1.00
T. N.	lb. — 1.00
A. C. Garnet	lb. — .90
*Button	lb. — 1.00
Regular, bleached	lb. — 1.00
Bone, dry	lb. 1.00
	— 1.05

#### OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	— 54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	— 56.00
Columbian	— 53.00
New Orleans	ton
Corn Cake	short ton 55.00
Meal	short ton 59.00
Linseed cake, dom.	— 80.00
Linseed Meal	— 80.00

#### COCOA

Bahia	lb. 17% — .18
Caracas	lb. 19% — .20
*Hayti	lb. 16% — .17
Maracaibo	lb. 32 — .324
Trinidad	lb. 20% — .21
*Nominal	

#### DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs. 8.00
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs. 7.75
Potato, white or canary	lb. 17 — .18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.	6.02 — 6.50
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	5.87 — 6.35
Potato, Domestic	lb. — — .09
Imported, duty paid	lb. .094 — .1034

#### REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War. Amer. Nat. Bu. of Exports	9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15
XXXX	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20
Confectioners A	8.90 8.90 8.90 — 8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05

#### Soap Makers' Materials

##### ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carrots)	
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Milligan.	— 1.10
Light, strained	gal. 1.30 — 1.35
Yellow, bleached	gal. 1.32 — 1.37
White, bleached, winter	gal. 1.35 — 1.40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. — 2.10
30 deg., cold test.	gal. — 2.00
40 deg., cold test.	gal. — 1.90
Dark	gal. — 1.35
Prime	gal. — 1.70
Red. (Crude oleic acid)	lb. — .19
Saponified	lb. — .19
Stearic, single pressed	lb. .27 — .28
Double pressed	lb. .28 — .29

##### VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb. — — .21
No. 3	lb. — — .19
Cocoanut, Dom. Ceylon bbls.	lb. .19 — .20
Ceylon, Tanks	lb. — — .18
Cochin, bbls. Dom.	lb. — — .21

Corn, crude, bbls.	lb. 26.06 — 26.34
Refined, barrels	lb. 21.74 — 21.83
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. Milligan.	lb. 21.74 — 21.83
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls.	lb. 21.74 — 21.83
Winter, Yellow	lb. — — .21
Linseed, raw car lots	lb. 21.74 — 21.83
5-bbl. lots	lb. — — .21
*Olive, denatured	lb. — — .21
*Fats	lb. — — .21
Palm Lagos, casks	lb. — — .21
Niger	lb. — — .21
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb. — — .21
Peanut, edible	lb. — — .21
*Crude, t.o.b. mills	lb. — — .21
Sesame, domestic, edible	lb. — — .21
Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.	lb. — — .21

#### GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	lb. 13% — 14
Yellow	lb. 13 — 14
House	lb. 13 — 14
Brown	lb. .07 — .08
Lard, City	lb. — — .08
Compound	lb. — — .08
Stearine, lard	lb. — — .08
Oleo	lb. — — .08
Tallow, edible	lb. — — .08
City, prime	lb. .18 — .19

#### (Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb. 25% — 26
City Fancy	lb. — — .26
Prime Packers	lb. — — .26
Grease, Choice White	lb. — — .26
"A" White	lb. — — .26
"B" White	lb. — — .26
Yellow	lb. — — .26
Brown	lb. — — .26
Bone	lb. — — .26
House	lb. — — .26
Lard, city steam	lb. .29 — .30
*Nominal	lb. — — .26

Buyers' Task

## Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from July 14 to July 21

### Imports

**ACIDS**—Citric, 20 casks. J. J. James, Palmero; 45 kegs Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Cresylic, 8 drs. Bush Beach & Gent, Hull; Tartaric, 20 casks. Lazard, Godehouse & Co., Marseilles

**ALBUMEN**—168 cs. Stein, Hall & Co., Marseilles; 127 cs. Brown Sons & Co., Marseilles; 100 cs. Magi & Co., Tsingtao; 50 cs. Race & Co., Tientsin; 56 cs. Balfour, Williamson & Co., Hankow; 20 cs. A. Klipstein & Co., Hankow; 56 cs. National Aniline & Chemical Co., Hankow; 112 cs. Stein, Hall & Co., Hankow; 89 cs., 56 cs., Nomak Magi Co., Shanghai; 104 cs. D. Nagase & Co., Shanghai

**ALMONDS**—Bitter, 200 bgs. Lazard Freres, Barcelona; 230 bgs. W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Barcelona; 150 bgs. W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Barcelona; 300 bgs. British Bank of South America, Barcelona; 100 bgs. Banklays Bank, Barcelona; 250 bgs. Grace Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 500 bgs. Grace Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 250 bgs. Continental & Commercial National Bank, Barcelona; 300 bgs. London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Barcelona; 300 sacks. G. Costa & Co., Marseilles; 400 sacks. Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 50 bbls. Lazard Freres, Alicante; 200 sacks. London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Alicante; 100 bbls. First National Bank of Boston; 176 bbls. Lazard Freres, Alicante; 60 bbls. W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 230 bbls. Fruhling & Goschen, Alicante; 400 bbls. Lloyd Bank, Ltd., Alicante; 500 sacks. G. Costa & Co., Para; 500 sacks. Reid, Murdoch & Co., Para; 300 sacks. Bennett, Day & Co., Para; 400 cs. Irving National

body & Co., Marseilles; 1,000 cs. First National Bank of Boston, Alicante; 240 cs. National Bank of Boston, Alicante; 240 cs., 284 cs. W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 249 bxs. First & Security National Bank, Malaga; 75 bxs. Irving National Bank, Malaga

**AMMONIUM CHLORATE**—1,672 cs. Thos. Meadows & Co., Bristol

**ANTIMONY, SULPHUR**—20 bbls. W. A. Brown & Co., Liverpool

**ANTIPYRINE**—4 cs. Niebrugge & Day, Marseilles

**ARSENIC**—Crude—400 cs. Furukawa & Co., Yokohama; 100 bbls. American Metal Co., Tampico

**ARGOL**—40 bgs. Tartar Chemical Works, Leghorn

**BALSAM COPAIBA**—12 cs. Silva, Bussinins & Co., Central American ports; 9 bbls. I. Brandon & Bro., Puerto Colombia; 1 cs. I. Brandon & Bro., Puerto Colombia; 14 cs. Dodge & Olcott, Co., Cristobal; 10 cs. C. W. Allison, Cristobal; 14 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Cristobal; 10 cs. South & Central American Commercial Co., Cristobal; 28 cs. Piza & Nephews, Cristobal; 5 cs. Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., Cristobal

**BEANS**—Cocoa, 81,095 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Lagos; 2,376 bgs. J. H. Rayner & Co., Liverpool; 500 bgs. Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 1,172 bgs. W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 3,661 bgs., 3,180 bgs., 559 bgs. F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 2,297 bgs., 491 bgs., 2,297 bgs. J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 395 bgs. Michelen, Sanchez; 1,641 bgs., 395 bgs. Michelena, Sanchez; 1,641 bgs., Sanchez; 140 bgs. A. C. Andersen & Co., Sanchez; 107 bgs. Frame, Leaeray & Co., Sanchez; 5,828 bgs. Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 1,780 bgs., 239 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 982 bgs. Porcella, Vincini

& Co., Leghorn; 100 bgs., 13 bgs. R. Hillier & Co., Leghorn; 84 bgs. Smith, Kline & French Trading Co., Leghorn; 42 bgs., 42 bgs. E. Gann & Co., Leghorn; 50 bgs., 50 bgs. J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn; 50 bgs. McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn; 100 bgs. Paolo, Pastacaldi

**MORPHINE**—180 bbls., L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**NAPHTHA**—180 bbls., L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**OLIVE OIL**—Can. Coconut, 100 sacks. Colombo, Ceylon

**MERCURY**—Vera Cruz, Mexico

**ERETHYTHROBIA**—Yokohama National Bank, 200 bbls. L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**LEAVES**—Marseille, 100 sacks. L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**LEICHES**—Marseille, 100 sacks. L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**LEMON**—Marseille, 100 sacks. L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**INCORICIDE**—Barcelona, 100 sacks. L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**LIME JUICE**—London, 100 sacks. L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**LONWOOD**—Marc, 100 sacks. L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**MAGNESIUM**—Hull, 100 sacks. L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**MEDICIN**—London, 100 sacks. F. B. V. Morris & Co., New York

**MINTHO**—Yokohama National Bank, 200 bbls. L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**MURCIA**—Vera Cruz, Mexico

**MURPHINE**—180 bbls., L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**NAPHTH**—180 bbls., L. V. Morris & Co., New York

**OILS**—Can. Coconut, 100 sacks. Colombo, Ceylon

**BITTERWEED**—12 bgs. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn

**CAMPHOR—Refined**, 50 cs. Ruhara Trading Co., Osaka; 25 cs. Bush, Beach & Gent, Kobe; 300 cs.; 50 cs. L. C. Hopkins Co., Kobe; 50 cs. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Kobe; Slabs, 25 cs. C. Itoh & Co., Kobe

**COPRA**—400 bgs. Franklin-Baker Co., Trimdard, 326 bgs. F. W. Bussing Co., Trinidad

**CRESOL**—136 drs. F. J. Lewis Manufacturing Co., Hull

**CUTTLEFISH BONE**—14 cs. A. J. Coccaro, Messina; 10 cs., 1 cs. Mutascio Bros., Messina; 59 cs. E. Baccari, Leghorn; 16 1/2 bushels, Restivo Bros., Palermo

**DIVI-DIVI**—2,786 bgs. Federal Export Co., Curacao; 1,315 bgs. Battery Park National Bank, Port de Paix; 3,315 bgs. R. Desvergne, Curacao

**DVESTUFFS, DYES**—1 cs. Hart Trading Co., Christiania

**ERGOT**—4 bgs. H. R. Lathrop & Co., Barcelona

**EXTRACTS—Logwood**, 199 bbls. Hayti Manufacturing Co., Cape Hayti; **Miscellaneous** 2 cs. H. Kohnmann & Co., Havre

**FLOWERS—Saffron**, 1 cs. A. Stallman & Co., Barcelona; 1 cs. Lehn & Fink, Barcelona; **Tiña**, 10 bgs. Smith, Kline & French Trading Co., Leghorn; **Miscellaneous, Medicinal**, 55 bbs. C. L. Huisking & Co., Osaka

**GLYCERIN**—149 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

**GUMS—Aloe**, 210 cs. Suzarte & Whitney, Port de Paix; 1,200 cs. C. F. Hernandez & Sons & Co., Curacao; 295 cs. R. Desvergne, Curacao; **Chicle**, 48 bgs. A. E. Paulson & Co., Vera Cruz; 18 cs. C. E. Griffen, Cristobal; **Guaiac**, 2 bgs. N. Y. Pacific Commercial Co., Port de Paix; 1 bg. N. Y. Pacific Commercial Corporation, Cape Hayti; **Mastic**, 2 cs. J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; **Sandarac**, 50 bbls. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Marseilles; **Tuna**, 18 bgs. I. Brandon & Sons, Panama City

**HERBS—Medicinal** 34 bgs. McLaughlin, Gormley & King Co., Barcelona; 1 bg. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn; 54 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn; 27 bgs. Pastacaldi, Leghorn; 1 ble. A. C. Tetraff, Antwerp; 15 bgs. M. Marrone & Co., Trieste

**ICHTHYOL**—150 cs. C. L. Huisking, Inc., Yokohama

**IRON OXIDE**—590 bbls. E. M. T. Wolds, Para; 390 bbls. T. A. Reichard & Co., Para

**LEAVES—Laurel**, 92 cks. Van Loan & Co., Marseilles; **Medicinal**, 30 bbls. Peek & Veinor, London; 67 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

**LICHES**—3 bbls. R. Albolino, Messina; 8 tubs C. Tacobilis, Leghorn

**LEMON PEEL**—50 1/2 pipes, Lazard Frers, Messina

**LICORICE PASTE**—100 cs. Henry Utard, Barcelona; 10 cs. N. Binford, Seville; 50 cs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., Seville

**LIME CITRATE**—12 cks. Chas. Pfizer & Co.

**LIME JUICE**—100 cks. Chas. Pfizer & Co., London; 2 jars T. Scott & Co., Trinidad

**LONGWOOD**—307 tons. H. Mann & Co., St. Marc

**MAGNESIUM**—40 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Hull

**MEDICINAL & DRUG PREPARATIONS**—Drugs, 2 cs. Fredericks Co., Havre; 2 cs. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Havre

**METHYL—Crystals**, 70 cs. E. Nilborne, Yokohama; 25 cs. Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Yokohama; 25 cs. D. Nagase & Co., Yokohama; 25 cs., 25 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Osaka; 50 cs. Fronc & Co., Kobe; 50 cs., C. Itoh & Co., Kobe

**MERCURY**—50 flasks. Poillon & Poirier, Vera Cruz

**MORPHINE MURIATE**—2 cs. National City Bank, Liverpool

**NAPHTHALENE—Crude**, 447 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Hull

**OLEO—Camphor**, Brown Bros. & Co., Osaka; 132 pkgs. Poley & Brewster, Colombo; 185 pipes. E. F. Drew & Co., Colombo; **Cod**, 100 cs. National Oil Products Co., St. Johns, N. F.; **Codliver**, 25 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia; **Olive**, 8 cs. W. R. Grace &

Co., Barcelona; 100 bbls. Psaki & Co., Barcelona; 250 cs. Smith & Neatle, Barcelona; 75 bbls. Antonini & Co., Barcelona; 100 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; 600 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 1,143 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 100 cks. C. Torell & Co., Liverpool; 25 bbls. Peters, White & Co., Inc., Leghorn; 50 bbls. Lazar Frers, Marseilles; 47 cs. Wilfred Shade & Co., Marseilles; 175 cs. F. H. Leggett & Co., Marseilles; 1,025 cs. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 30 cs. American Express Co., Marseilles; 70 cs. J. Wagner & Son, Marseilles; 100 cs. R. M. Haan, Marseilles; 500 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles, 300 bbls., Banca de Barcelona, Seville; 33 bbls. Austin, Nichols & Co., Seville; 550 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Seville; 35 bbls. National Park Bank, Seville; 50 bbls. Bowring & Co., Seville; 145 cs., 50 puncheons. Merchants Bank, Seville; 300 bbls. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Seville; 200 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Seville; 254 cs. National Bank of New York, Para; 993 cs., 150 cs., 147 1/2 bbls. Irving National Bank, Barcelona; 392 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 125 cs. Guaranty Trust Co., Barcelona; 10 bbls. Antonini & Co., Barcelona; 5 bbls. Slabani Bros., Barcelona; 50 bbls., Staiti Bros., Barcelona; 300 bbls. W. P. Bernazzoli & Co., Barcelona; 80 cs. Schroeder & Co., Barcelona; 33 1/2 bbls., 60 bbls., 70 bbls. La Mama, Azena & Farman; 100 bbls. W. R. Grace & Co., Barcelona; 250 cs. Smith & Neatle, Barcelona; 1,000 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 400 cs. Irving National Bank, Malaga; 1,500 cs. Nevada National Bank, Malaga; 1,000 cs. Austin, Nichols & Co., Malaga; 150 bbls. Ricardo de Las Penas, Malaga; 20 bbls. Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Malaga; 750 bbls. Italian Discount & Trust Co., Malaga; 59 cs. Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc., Malaga; 450 1/2 bbls., 57 bbls. Maggio, Nicola, Enrique, Malaga; 5 cs. Berizel & Co., Malaga; 200 1/2 bbls. A. E. Wittgen, Malaga; 25 bbls. R. C. Williams & Co., Malaga; 50 bbls. H. Loewenthal, Malaga; 100 bbls. Rome Importing Co., Malaga; 100 bbls. P. Landes, Malaga; 720 cs. A. D. Shaw & Co., Cadiz; **Palm**, 31 cks., 31 cks. Surpase Leather Co., Lagos; 415 cs., 25 puncheons, 30 bbls., 19 cks. British Bank of West Africa, Lagos; 98 csks. T. B. Johnston & Co., Lagos; 150 cs., 6 cks. W. R. Grace & Co., Lagos; 140 cks., 384 cks. Core & Herbert, Lagos; 728 cks. G. B. Olivant & Co., Lagos; 82 cks. Colonial Bank, Lagos; 87 cks. T. B. Johnston & Co., Lagos; 57 butts. Brown Bros. & Co., Lagos; 397 cks. Thorne & Fehr, London; **Peanut**, 3 cs. Rockhill & Victor, Kob; **Sulphur**, 209 bbls. W. Schall & Co., Leghorn; 150 bbls., 70 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn

**OILS, ESSENTIAL—Aniseed**, 40 cs. James B. Horner, Inc., London; **bergamot**, 259 cs., 50 cs. National City Bank, Messina; 7 cs. George Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 1 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Geranium**, 3 cks. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 7 cs., National Bank of New York, Para; 6 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Panama; 18 bbls. A. Chiris & Co., Cadiz; **Lavender**, 2 drs. American Express Co., Malaga; 9 bbls., George Lueders & Co., Malaga; 2 bbls. National Aniline & Chemical Co., Malaga; 4 drs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Barcelona; **Lemon**, 500 cs. National City Bank, Messina; 200 cs. Rockhill & Victor, Palermo; **Linaloe**, 1 cs. A. Iselin & Co., Vera Cruz

**PARADISE GRAINS**—6 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

**PERFUMERY**—3 cs. K. Mandell & Co., Vera Cruz; 1 cs., G. E. Evans & Co., Havre; 1 cs., D. C. Andrews & Co., Havre; 46 cs. A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 1 cs. J. W. Hampton, Havre; 5 cs. Maurice Levy, Havre; 20 cs. F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 11 cs. B. Altman Co., Havre

**POTASSIUM SALTS—Miscellaneous**, 10 cs. Suzuki & Co., Yokohama; **Bicarbonate**, 9 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Osaka; 20 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Osaka; **Chlorate**, 100 cs. Suzuki & Co., Yokohama; **Chloride**, 5 cs. Suzuki & Co., Yokohama; **Muriate**, 39 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Osaka; **Sulphate**, 47 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Osaka

**ROOTS—Aconite**, 16 bgs. R. Hillier Son & Co., Barcelona; 17 bgs. Parke, Davis & Co., Barcelona; **Colchicum**, 2 bgs. J. L. Honkiss & Co., Leghorn; **Jalap**, 2 bgs. Rafael Del Castillo & Co., Vera Cruz; **Incasac**, 3 cs. Fidaneque Bros. & Sons, Panama City; **Licorice**, 375 bgs. MacAndrews & Forbes Co., Barcelona; 326 bgs. Murray

& Nickel, Seville; **Orris**, 157 bgs. Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Leghorn; 178 bgs., 134 bgs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Leghorn; 72 bgs. Seabury & Johnson, Leghorn; 1 cs. E. Ganni & Co., Leghorn; 75 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn; 29 bgs. P. Pastacaldi, Leghorn; **Sarsaparilla**, 22 bgs. Hanover National Bank, Tampico; 8 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Havana; **Valerian**, 10 bgs. C. L. Huisking, Inc., Antwerp; **Miscellaneous, Medicinal**, 26 bgs. American Express Co. Co., Leghorn; 136 pkgs. F. Iselin, Cristobal

**SALTS—Medicinal**, 10 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo

**SEEDS—Caraway**, 134 cks. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Castor**, 500 bgs. Bank of

New York, Rio de Janeiro; 1,526 bgs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Central

American ports; 67 bgs. Pacific Commercial

Co., Port de Paix; 100 bgs. H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 110 bgs. United West

Indies Corporation, Port de Paix; 542 bgs. H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 31 bgs. New York, Pacific Commercial Co., Port

de Paix; 2,059 bgs. United West Indies

Corporation, Port au Prince; 155 bgs., 1,761 bgs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Cristobal; **Colchicum**, 12 bgs. Smith, Kline & French Trading Co., Leghorn; 12 bgs. E. Ganni & Co., Leghorn; **Foenugreek**, 550 bgs. I. J. Toledoano & Co., Cadiz; **Linseed**, 166 bgs. D. P. Cruikshank, Liverpool; 46,444 bgs. Midland Linseed Product Co., Buenos Aires; **Sunflower**, 224 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., London

**SOAP—Castile**, 500 bxs. Atlantic National

Bank, Leghorn; 134 cs. Gomez & Dietlin Co., Inc., Malaga

**SODA, CRUDE**—Suzuki & Co., Yokohama

**SODIUM—Resublimed**, 20 cs. Suzuki & Co., Co., Yokohama; **Sulphide**, 28 drs. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

**SPICES—Cinnamon Quilla**, 200 bgs. Frame & Co., Rangoon; **Pepper**, 5 cs. F. Ricart & Co., Barcelona; **Pimento**, 450 cks. S. K. Nelson Co., Alicante; 5 cs. S. K. Nelson Co., Alicante; **Mace**, 4 cs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 5 bbls. Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; **Nutmegs**, 41 bgs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 70 bgs. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Trinidad; 50 bgs. Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 91 bgs. Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 40 bgs. Frame & Co., Grenada

**SPONGES**—34 bgs. I. Isaacs & Co., Tampico; 1 cs. A. Moses Sons & Co., Trieste

**SULPHUR**—10 cks. McKesson & Robbins, London

**WATER—Mineral**, 4 cs. Mecke & Co., Barcelone

**WAX—Bees**, 66 cks. Guaranty Trust Co., Central American ports; 1 bg. Porcellana, Vicini & Co., Sanchez; 5 bgs. Blackburn Trading Co., Sanchez; 20 bgs. C. J. Nehme, Sanchez; 4 bgs. Sugar Products Co., Tampico; 20 bgs. 45 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; **Carnauba**, 312 bgs. American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro; 67 bgs. National City Bank, Rio de Janeiro

**WINE—Medicinal, red**, 25 cs. Mecke & Co., Barcelona

#### STUDYING NITRATE PLANTS IN EUROPE

Col. J. W. Joyce, of the Ordnance Department of the War Department, is making a trip through Europe to study the various working processes for making nitrates out of the air. Colonel Joyce is an expert in war chemistry, and his report on the work that has been done in Germany during the war to reproduce nitrogen from the air will be of inestimable advantage to the industries of the United States, if it should be found that there is a practicable and workable method which will compete with the Chilean nitrates.

Colonel Joyce sailed for Europe June 6, and is expected to return about August 25. He will visit France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, where practical nitrate plants have been in operation with varying success for several years. The mission will probably decide what is to be the policy with regard to the nitrate plants authorized by Congress to be built at Mussef Shoals and at Sheffield, Ala.

## New Incorporations

Phosphor-All Company, Columbia, Tenn., capital \$30,000. To manufacture phosphorus, phosphoric acid, and chemical compounds. E. W. Stees, E. W. Ritter, E. L. Schuler, H. A. Webster, W. J. Webster, Columbia.

The Newport Co., Dover, Del., capital \$5,000,000. Dyestuffs, chemicals, etc. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, Wilmington, Del.

Pilacura Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. To manufacture a preparation known as Pilacura. Jane B. Coates, Dorothy W. Coates, Washington, D. C., Benjamin F. Miles, Cleveland, O.

Sepoy Color Co., Manhattan, capital \$250,000. Chemicals and dyestuffs. G. Bothamley, J. M. Madden, M. M. Helgott, 1141 President Street, Brooklyn.

John J. Fenton, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$10,000. Drugs and medicines. J. Manne, J. M. Breunig, M. F. Tilman, 20 Covert Street, Brooklyn.

The Anthra Bone Dye Products and Chemicals Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,500,000. William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, Wilmington, Del.

Westchester Research Corporation, Bronx, N. Y., capital \$100,000. Chemical laboratory. F. J. Frash, W. Susdrink, E. Meyer, 1229 College Avenue, Bronx.

The Fleming Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Soda fountains. M. P. Gordon, C. F. Mascher, E. K. Fleming, 1400 Grand Concourse, New York.

Ioby Associated Chemists, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$20,000. D. D. Unger, E. Horney, E. Tarrell, 65 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. Louis Johnson & Son, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., capital \$15,000. Drugs and chemicals. George and Louis Johnson, and B. Josephson, Bridgeport.

Price Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., capital \$250,000. To manufacture chemical specialties. W. N. Price and John M. Miller.

New Designations—The Union Sulphur Co., New Jersey, New representative, W. Hiton, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Edison International Corporation, New Jersey. New representative, W. Stevens, 10 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Increases—Delawar Chemical Engineering Co., from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000.

## Treasury Decisions

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works obtained a refund of excess duty paid on an importation of 4,000 grains of homatropine hydrobromide. The decision was given by the United States General Appraisers on appeal from the assessment made by the collector at St. Louis, who classified the product under paragraph 17, act of 1913. The Mallinckrodt Company claimed it came under paragraph 5, reading:

"Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures, and salts, and combinations thereof not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem."

A judgment order was entered sustaining the claim under paragraph 5, and directing refund accordingly.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated in the House of Commons recently that in 1918 the quantity of sulphuric acid consumed in the United Kingdom was about 1,290,000 tons of 100 per cent acid, including 310,000 tons of fuming acid. In 1913 the consumption was 1,000,000 tons, the fuming acid included being 25,000 tons.

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